THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV., NO. 677. SHANGHAI, MAY 25, 1880. PRICE, TLS. 12 ₱ AN.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our House at Hankow.

TURNBULL, HOWIE & Co.

27my 60 Shanghai. 1st May, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and style of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. NINIAN CRAWFORD is authorised to collect all debts due to the late firm.

JOHN WILSON.
J. ALEX. HARVIE.
HENRY RELPH.

tf 52 Shanghai, 1st March. 1880.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into possession, under Registered Bill of Sale of the Stock-in-Trade, Effects and Assets of the late Firm of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. of this place, will from this date proceed to liquidate the OUTFITTING and FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENTS.

The SHIP-CHANDLERY and WINE, BEER and SPIRIT BUSINESS will be carried on as usual, under the style and name of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NINIAN CRAWFORD,
For self and Estate of the late T. A. LANE.

tf 53 Shanghai, 1st March, 1880.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice all receipts relating to the business of the *North-China Herald* and *Daily News* will be signed by me.

JANET PICKWOAD.

tf Shanghai, 16th March, 1880.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties, and Thoroughly recruits and re-establishes the General Bodily Health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Imperfect Nutrition, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Best Known Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements of either sex.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold by All Chemists Throughout the Globe, in Cases at 10s. 6d., or in Family Cases containing One Dozen 10s. 6d., Cases at £5.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE PIRATED!! ☞ *Caution.*—Beware of a Worthless Imitation bearing a similar name. Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be immediately instituted against any person selling a Fraudulent Imitation of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne, from this date.

Wholesale Agents for Shanghai—Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co. Hongkong and Singapore—Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

42 August 26th, 1879.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

2ju-80 36 3rd June, 1879.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious, to the most delicate constitution of either sexs the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Sold in Bottles BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

tf 9

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC *contains an unvarying amount of quinine* and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. PEPPER, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER —Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands. LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

24mr-83 56 25th March, 1880.

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CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY MONOPOLE.

7jy-80 39 5th Aug., 1879.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,

WILDEN WORKS, STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED "BALDWIN—WILDEN," and "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" WH "WILDEN," "UNICORN," "ARLEY" "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, & Close Annealed.

EXPORT AGENTS—BROOKER, DORE & Co., 2, *Rood Lane, London, E.C.*

9oc '80 47 10th October, 1879.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

11fe-81 50

COLT'S REVOLVERS

COLT'S NEW DOUBLE-ACTION

·450 Cal. GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER, AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. WAR DEPARTMENT, takes the Boxer-Service Ammunition. It is the best Army Revolver now made.

COLT'S new Double-Action ·380 Cal. Revolvers for TRAVELLERS and HOUSE PROTECTION, are unequalled in finish and hard and accurate Shooting.

COLT'S FIVE-SHOT POCKET PISTOLS, cheap and good.

COLT'S DERINGER, for the Vest Pocket.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. PRICE LIST FREE.

COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

7jy-80 38 8th July, 1879.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*,&c.

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine **ONLY** with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

34 May 27th, 1879.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases:—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From W. Vesalius, Pettigrew, M.D., formerly Lecturer at St. George's Hospital, London.—"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am perfectly satisfied with the results."

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila to the effect that cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the only *remedy* of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See *Lancet*, 1st December, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATION.—The public are further cautioned; a forgery of the government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 10, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

24se 57 March 25th, 1880.

RANSOMES and RAPIER, Engineers, London and Ipswich, Makers of the

MATERIALS and MACHINERY for

THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY; also for all kinds of

HEAVY RAILWAYS; also for

PRIVATE RAILWAYS, or

PIONEER RAILWAYS.

SPEED, TWENTY MILES an HOUR.

ENGINE, Tender, Break, and

CARRIAGE all in one.

PRICE £420.

RAILS, Sleepers, &c., £420 per mile.

FULL PARTICULARS on APPLICATION to

RANSOMES and RAPIER, 5, Westminster-chambers, London, S.W.

REMUNERATIVE RAILWAYS, for New Countries, with some Account of the First Railway in China. By RICHARD C. RAPIER, Member and Telford Medallist Inst. C.E. With numerous Illustrations, Photographs, Estimates, and Schedules. London, E. and F. N. Spon, Publishers, 46, Charingcross.

58

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THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV.. NO. 677. SHANGHAI. MAY 25, 1880. PRICE, TLS. 12 PER AN.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.

LEADING ARTICLE—
Mr. Davenport's Trade Report 445

SUMMARY OF NEWS 446

EDITORIAL SELECTIONS (from *Daily News*):
Chang Chih-tung's Memorial 449
Sanitary Legislation in Japan 449
Gesture Language 450
Reviews—
Customs Gazette; Jan.-March, 1880 ... 451
Some English Periodicals 452

OUTPORTS, &c.—
Wladivostock 453
Ningpo 453
Foochow 453
Amoy 453
Hongkong 454
Nagasaki 454
Yokohama 454

PEKING GAZETTES 454

PUBLIC MEETINGS—
The Municipal Council 457
The Shanghai Polytechnic 458
Educational Works for the Chinese ... 458

AMUSEMENTS—
The Shanghai, Hongkong and Kobe Rifle Shooting Match 459
Cricket—S.V.C. *v.* S.C.C. 459

CORRESPONDENCE—
Missionary Work in China 459
Chang Chih-tung's Memorial 460
The Question of the Opium Shops 460
The Silk Trade 460

MISCELLANEOUS—
Interesting Ceremony at the French Municipal Hall 460
Murder at Yokohama 461
The Murder on Board the *Centennial* at Hiogo 461

LAW REPORTS—
U.S. Court—Foochow—
Thomas Rothwell *v.* W. W. Parkin, *et al.* 462
Police Court—
R. *v.* Thomas Jones 463
R. *v.* John Hearn 463
Mixed Court—
Sundry Cases 463

EXTRACTS—
Colonel Prejevalsky's Explorations ... 463
Russian Trade in China and Japan..... 463
New Tea Fields 464
Proposed Mail Service between Cuba and China 464

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—
Tables of Tea, Silk and Cotton Exports. 465
Market Report..... 466
Exchange Quotations..... 468
Share Quotations 468

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	Apr. 9	Haukow, ...	May 22
San Francisco, ..	,, 10	Yokohama, ...	,, 11
Hongkong, ...	May 2	Nagasaki, ...	,, 17
Tientsin, ...	,, 20	Foochow, ...	,, 21

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.

Hongkong, ...Mar. 3 } Received 6th April.
Shanghai, ...Feb. 27 }

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 22nd May, 1880, Mr. PETER AUGUST WILHELM BRUSE, a native of Sweden, aged 31 years.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. Pye, Miss Gower, Mrs. Woolley, Capt. Tatarinoff, and Mr. A. Percival. For Yokohama—Dr. Price, U.S.N., and Mr. J. Mahon.

Per str. *Haesan*, for Foochow—Mr. E. S. Taylor.

Per str. *Yungching*, for Tientsin—Hon. Geo. F. Seward (United States Minister at Peking), and Mr. W. A. Gay.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Messrs. J. H. Barnett, A. Burman, Alex. Sim, C. M. Dyce and H. Kirchhoff.

Per str. *Yangtsze*, for Hongkong—Mr. McBain.

Per str. *Glencoe*, for London—Messrs. Mustard and Campbell.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Hankow—Mr. Sobennikoff.

Per str. *Kiangpiau*, for Hankow—Mr. I. C. H. Iburg.

Per str. *Europe*, for Foochow—Messrs. A. Moskaloff and P. Ischeredoff.

Per str. *Yungning*, for Wênchow—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Douthwaite.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Appin*, from Nagasaki—Mr. M. C. Adams.

Per str. *Yungching*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Hincks and three children.

Per str. *Kiangpiau*, from Chinkiang—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

Per str. *Yangtsze*, from Hongkong—Mr. Muhle.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, from Japan—Messrs. A. Westall and K. Kasano.

Per str. *Hwaiyuen*, from Hongkong—Mr. J. Acheson.

Per str. *Chintung*, from Tientsin—Mr. H. J. P. Martin, R.N.

Per str. *Europe*, from Foochow—Mr. Speshelloff, two children and Russian servant.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Judson, Mrs. Duff and children, and Mr. Painter.

Per str. *Leeyuen*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Oastler, and Mr. Blow.

Per str. *Wuhu*, from Hankow—Mr. Rathbone.

LEAVING.

Per s.s. *Thibet*, for Southampton—Mrs. Vincent, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Roberts, and Mr. Fraser. For Venice—Messrs. G. C. de St. Croix, and G. Smith. For Hongkong—Mr. Jules Robert.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Attached Therm.	Thermometer in shade. Max.	Thermometer in shade. Min.	Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M. Wet bulb.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Direction	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
May	° ′	°	°	°	°	°			
19	29.89	65.0	76.5	56.5	64.0	61.0	3	East	..
20	29.82	69.0	77.0	62.0	68.0	66.0	3	N.N.W.	..
21	29.90	62.0	80.0	54.0	61.0	54.0	4	S.W.	..
22	29.85	71.0	80.0	56.0	70.0	62.0	4	S.W.	..
23	29.88	70.0	85.0	61.0	68.0	64.5	2	West	..
24	29.84	70.0	83.0	62.0	70.0	66.0	3	S.W.	..
25	29.85	71.0	85.0	61.5	70.0	66.0	3	South	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. waim. Force from 1 to 21, estimated.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE*.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—*all payable in advance*. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—Ten Lines (space *Bourgeois*) and under, *One Tael*; each additional line *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.15 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1880.

THOUGH the reports sent Home by the Consuls of the various Powers to their respective Governments contain nothing which can be regarded as new to the dwellers at the treaty ports, it is highly desirable that we should be aware of all that our officials write about us. For it must not be forgotten that the statements in the Consular Reports are the groundwork on which Foreign Secretaries base their action. Though the Press and the memorials of Chambers of Commerce and the representations of meetings at periods of crisis all exert influence and modify public opinion, still the views of the Foreign Office are founded on Consular Reports, and though at certain times a Consul will introduce a hobby and canter him about through half a dozen pages of large print, the information embodied in these communications is generally well digested and accurate, and when taken in connection with the Customs Returns furnish all the facts that any Government is likely to require for its guidance.

When the community honoured themselves by expressing their sense of Mr. Davenport's ability and energy as a British Consul they gave expression to a feeling which was not of hasty growth, but which had resulted from a patient observation of his long services through very difficult times and of their experience of many occasions in which he had been useful, not to his own country only, but to the various nations whose interests are largely concerned in the

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prosperity of the China trade. We have before us a *resumé* of the report, which, according to custom, he sent in last year to the Foreign Office, and it is remarkable for its clearness and grasp of the subjects on which it touches. We are constantly hearing it asserted that the foreign merchant is habitually engaged in attempts to palm off largely adulterated goods on the simple and guileless Chinese trader. Now this injurious notion Mr. Davenport combats by showing what every dealer in piece goods in Shanghai knows, viz., that the Chinese buyer is not the victim of chicane and imposture, but that he knows perfectly well what he is doing, and that he prefers heavily sized to unadulterated articles. Our late Consul says also of "drillings" that no deception is practised on the native, and that the buyer knows perfectly well what he is doing, and in effect holds out a premium for adulteration. The old story of the great famine has to be re-told, and the metereological causes of the visitation are, as we believe, correctly stated. Though very large sums were gathered in England to assist the sufferers in the north, there is no doubt that the absorbing and national interest of the Indian famine which was desolating vast tracts of our Empire, and the exciting state of Europe at the time, prevented the English magazines and newspapers from drawing attention to the famine in China as forcibly as they would have done had the details of the tragedy been presented to them at a less occupied time. The Home public cannot readily take interest in more than one foreign country at a time. The Russian war and the Indian famine were filling the pages of every journal and every periodical in the land, and though the benevolent and religious portions of society put their hands into their purses and gave liberal and generous assistance, the visitation in China was thrust aside by the newspaper writers and did not arouse the attention that it deserved. It should have forced on men's attention the necessity for improved transit and for opening China in the interest of the Chinese. Mr. Davenport, by bringing it forward in his official report, has given authentic information, which when China has her turn and begins to enlist the sympathy of other than the mercantile and missionary bodies, will be referred to and found to be extremely valuable. We are glad to see the excellent services of the Jesuit fathers at Siccawei recognized, and their scientific observations quoted. We have long held the work done in this department by the Order of Jesus to be of the first importance, and have felt how large a field is open in countries like China for scientific missions. If the great societies of Europe would emulate the zeal of religious bodies and send out little groups of qualified men to investigate the various geographical, ethnological and metereological phenomena of remote lands, instead of leaving the work to individuals, however enterprising, the best results would, we are assured, follow from their labours. To pass to quite a different theme. Mr. Davenport embodies in his large document the report of the Registrar of Shipping, and here we find some very pertinent remarks. The increase of shipping under British flags and the decrease of shipping under American flags is noticed. "One would have supposed," he remarks, "that the knowledge of river navigation and of the working of river steamers possessed by American citizens would have always insured their keeping a fair share of the traffic of the Yangtsze; but it is passing into British and Chinese hands." This is a matter on which a very long article might be written, as really it involves the whole question of the difference between the American and British model of a river steamer, and also the wider one of the increased power of independent commercial activity which is developing every day we live amongst the natives in all departments of mercantile and productive energy. One of the morals to be gathered from the fact, is that "wood must give way to iron." Mr. Davenport could hardly send in a Report without referring to the Mixed Court in the Maloo, with its anomalies and difficulties. We are glad that the British Assessor drew a line somewhere and refused to take part in a trial for witchcraft.

Summary of News.

We have had no European or American mail since our last issue.

A mail leaves to-morrow, for Europe, by the P. and O. steamer *Thibet*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Viâ Suez.)

Supplied solely to the "N.-C. Daily News."

London, 18th May.

The weavers at Blackburn have struck simultaneously for 5 per cent. advance in wages.

(Later.)

Affairs are stagnant. Parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 20th May.

21st May.

Parliament was opened by Royal Commission.

The Premier, in his opening speech, said that he did not consider the condition of affairs in Europe to be critical.

The weavers at Blackburn have resumed work on the old terms.

It is rumoured that Sir Thomas Wade, the British Minister at Peking, will arrive here in the course of a few days.

During the stay of H.M.'s despatch-vessel *Vigilant* at Tientsin, H.E. Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of Chihli, paid a visit in state to that vessel and had an interview with Sir Thomas Wade and Vice-Admiral Coote, which lasted about an hour. The Viceroy was received with the honours becoming his station.

His Excellency Monsieur A. Bourée, the newly appointed French Minister to Peking, left this morning for the capital. The Admiral has placed at his disposal the corvette *Champlain* which will convey him to Taku. Thence he will embark on board the gunboat *Lynx*, which left here on Sunday to be in readiness to take him up the river to Tientsin. He is accompanied by his wife and family.

We hear that Mr. Sherzer, who arrived from Canton by the last French mail to act in the capacity of Chancelier and Interpreter at the French Consulate-General, proceeds to Hankow in the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Tibre* to undertake the duties of Vice-Consul.

From the *Catholic Register* we learn that H.E. Monsieur Bourée, the new French Minister, was employed for ten years in the Department of Foreign Affairs, and especially in the section concerning China, and that he is well acquainted with Chinese politics. Monsieur Bourée is the son of the illustrious French Ambassador at Constantinople, who, assisted by the Austrian Ambassador, contributed very much to put down the Armenian schism. —The same paper regrets the departure of Mr. Sherzer from Canton, where he had charge of the French Consulate, saying that he was much liked and had done all he could on behalf of the Missions.

The *Shên Pao* of the 20th states that it hears from Peking that the negotiations between China and Germany regarding the revision of the German treaty have been concluded, and several articles supplementary to that treaty have been agreed upon. One article is said to provide for the establishment at Shanghai of bonded warehouses.

The U.S. corvette *Ticonderoga*, bearing the flag of Commodore R. W. Schufeldt, arrived at Yokohama from Corea on the 11th inst. It appears she only stayed two days off Corea, and nothing is said in the Japan papers as to the success or failure of her visit in reference to the treaty it was reported Commodore Schufeldt had instructions direct from the President to negotiate between that country and the United States.

It is rumoured that instructions have been received from Li Hung-chang that eight 40-pounder guns manufactured at the Kiangnan Arsenal are to be sent during the next few days to Nanking. We also hear that eight more of the same class of guns are to go North, and that one of the foreign superintendents from the Arsenal is to accompany them, to instruct the Chinese in the mode of working them on their arrival at their destination, which is believed to be in the neighbourhood of the capital.

We understand that Mr. B. H. Burns, who has occupied the position of acting manager of the Shanghai branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation since the departure of Mr. John Robertson, leaves this port shortly for Sydney, N.S.W., as sub-manager of the branch there. The vacancy caused by Mr. Burns's departure will be filled by Mr. Lethbridge.

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Our latest information with regard to the attack made on Mr. Wills by robbers on the 4th inst., is that the Yü Hang Magistrate, to whom the missionary reported the circumstances, went to the scene of the occurrence, and found that it had not taken place within the limits of his jurisdiction. He then sent word to the Magistrate at An Chih, whose duty it would be to take up the matter. When Mr. Wills left his home for Shanghai, a native pastor had himself gone to An Cnih to see the Magistrate, and had not yet returned.

The monthly rifle shooting competition of the Volunteer Artillery Corps took place on Saturday, the cup being won by sergeant Rex with a total of 50 points. Corporal Lamond, and Gunners Boyd and Gove each made 47, and Gunner Esh 41. The remaining scores were below 40. Six competitors shot in the morning, and four, including the winner, in the afternoon. In the morning better weather could not be wished for, but in the afternoon the wind was variable, and interfered somewhat with the shooting. Some interesting and satisfactory Gatling gun practice followed the competition. In firing against time at the volley target, almost every shot was accounted for, and Gunner Waples made a particularly fine score, having only one outer in over 30 shots.

Although the weather was fine and there were no public counter-attractions, there was not a large muster of Volunteers at the parade on Wednesday evening, the roll-call showing that 24 members of No. 1 Company, 26 of No. 2 Company, and about twenty artillerymen were present, exclusive of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Headed by the members of the Artillery Corps with two guns, and accompanied by nine members of the Public Band, the Volunteers left the Municipal Compound about half-past five and proceeded to the Race Course. After a series of evolutions, No. 1 and No. 2 Companies skirmished alternately, and then they were drawn up in line and divided into three companies for battalion drill, in which the men acquitted themselves most creditably. Meanwhile the Artillery were having a useful drill in another part of the enclosure. Shortly before seven o'clock the men were marched back to the Police Compound, and, in dismissing them, Major Commandant Holliday mentioned that during the summer months there would be squad drill in the Main Guard only once a week, on Monday evenings. He also said that it had been suggested to him that on moonlight nights there might be squad drill in the Consular Compound. He intended to adopt the suggestion, and he hoped it would prove popular with the members of the Corps.

On Saturday afternoon the foreign children and teachers who form the Sunday School established in connection with the Church of Our Saviour, Hongkew, and some of their juvenile friends, enjoyed what is known at Home as a "treat" at the residence of Mr. C. P. Blethen. The time between three o'clock and half-past five was spent in games and sports, of the various kinds usual on these occasions, on the lawn in front of the house. The children were energetically assisted in these by some of their parents and other friends who had been invited to be present. About half-past five, Mr. Blethen requested the children to enter the house for the purpose of making an investigation into the nature of a bountiful spread of eatables, set out on two tastefully decorated tables by Mrs. Clark Blethen. Between sixty and seventy boys and girls sat down to tea. Mrs. Blethen's good things were so well appreciated that in a very short time there was a marked change in the appearance of the tables. After tea the amusements of the afternoon were resumed until seven o'clock, by which time the company had nearly all left. The weather was bright and warm without being oppressively hot, and no accident or mishap of any kind having occurred to mar the pleasure of the afternoon, all went home feeling that they were indebted to Mrs. Clark Blethen and Mr. C. P. Blethen for a most delightful afternoon's pleasure.

It was unfortunate the weather was not more favourable on Thursday night for the first evening concert of the season in the Public Garden, and especially so when the attraction was the band of the flagship *Thémis*. A fine day was followed by a cloudy evening, with slight drizzling rain about seven o'clock. The threatening indications of a wet night, however, soon passed away, but a strong chilly wind sprang up, which doubtless kept many persons within doors who would otherwise have taken a promenade or lounge in the gardens to enjoy the music discoursed by the band of the *Thémis*. Still there was a good attendance, with a fair sprinkling of ladies, and the band played, as it always does, remarkably well. An innovation, worthy of special mention, was the improved illumination of the Band Stand. In place of the old means of lighting it, one of Wigham's patent burners, which are used in competition with the electric light in London, Leeds, and other places, has been substituted. Owing, however, to the shortness of the time given for putting it up, the proper ventilation required for a full display of its powers was not obtained, but the light was considered by competent judges to be about that of 280 sperm candles, whereas its illuminating power under favourable conditions is that of 320 candles. In most lamps, gas or otherwise, there is provision made for a supply of air from below, with which the flame is fed, but this burner acts on a different principle. No air is admitted from below, but a chimney is placed over the flame, and this carries off all the heat produced by the burning of the gas. The consumption of gas is 60 cubic feet per hour at a cost of only 18 cents, whereas the lights used for the purpose last year cost about 78 cents an hour. The advantage of the Wigham burner is that it gives a combination light, and its success, wherever it has been introduced, promises to lead to it being more generally adopted. A few of these burners, giving a light equal say to 50 candles, at the corners of the streets in the Settlement would certainly be an improvement upon the feeble attempt at present made to light the Settlement—the majority of the present lamps only tending to make darkness visible.

From private sources we learn that the recent action of the Futai at Soochow with regard to opium-shops, forbidding women to worship at the temples, &c., has produced a great effect on the trade of that city. Not only are the opium shops still closed, but trade is suffering severely in other ways as, for example, in that of incense, candles, &c., for idol worship. Pedlars, and those who used to keep stalls for the sale of various things in the streets also suffer from the depression caused by the sweeping reforms instituted. Many houses, too, are now vacant in many of the principal streets. In some localities, it is believed the number would amount to about one-seventh of the whole number or even more. Out of 100 houses recently counted in one neighbourhood 16 were empty. A request was made at one time to the Futai, that, as he had forbidden women to worship publicly in the temples, he should issue a proclamation prohibiting them from attending the chapels where services were held by the missionaries, but he did not grant it. We hear that most of the missionaries themselves would not have objected to such a step being taken, and that only a want of unanimity on the subject prevented a representation being made by them to the authorities to that effect. There are many opportunities for mission work among women besides these particular services, and it is thought by some that a proclamation to the effect above spoken of, asked for by one of the *literati*, an opponent of Christianity, would be likely to do more good than harm. The military drills and inspections are not now carried on with the same vigour as they were recently; the troops seem to have been chiefly preparing for a special review that took place a little while ago, since which little or no activity has been visible among the soldiers.

The Tea market opened at Hankow on the 15th inst. The prices for Ningchow teas were from the Tls. 2 to Tls. 4 higher than last year. The business transacted for the first three or four days was chiefly done by Russians. Advices dated the 22nd inst. tend to indicate that there was an absence of that eagerness to buy tea "at any price" which has invariably been the case of late years; and this reluctance on the part of buyers, owing to unfavourable reports from England, had resulted in a reduction of about three taels on the opening rates, and the teamen were apparently anxious to effect purchases even at these prices. On the morning of the 20th there were twelve steamers in port, namely, the *Glencoe* (expected to leave at daylight on the 22nd,) *Loudoun Castle*, *St. Petersburg*, *Achilles*, *Breconshire*, *Galley of Lorne*, *Moscow*, *Glenartney*, *Afghan*, *Glamis Castle*, and *Cairnsmuir*. The *Glenearn* is at Kiukiang, and the *Hesperia* and *Hankow* are on their way up the river. The total settlements to date were represented to be about 20,000 ½-chests less than for the same number of days that the market was open last year. The *Glencoe*

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was engaged full at £6.10s per ton, the *Loudoun Castle* was asking £6, and prices for the others varied down to £3.10s. The *Glenartney* had commenced to load, (her rate our correspondent does not mention, but we hear it is £5.10s) as had also the *Glenearn* at Kiukiang.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s steam-launch, with mails and two passengers, left the Ewo jetty shortly after noon on the 23rd to meet the *Glencoe* outside Woosung. She was expected to arrive about four o'clock, but she did not put in an appearance until a few minutes after six. She reported a most successful run down the Yangtsze, never even smelling the mud, and doing the distance in exactly thirty-eight hours. We hear from a gentleman who was on board of her that her cargo consists of no less than 4,100 tons of tea, to provide accommodation for which the saloon, cabins, &c., have been filled, with the exception of one reserved for the passengers, and just room sufficient in the saloon for dining purposes. Pilot Campbell took charge of her at the Red Buoy, and at a quarter past nine o'clock anchor was weighed and she proceeded on her homeward journey. Her Captain expects to do the passage in a little over thirty-five days. One of her passengers is looking forward to even beating this time in covering the distance between the mouth of the great Yangtsze-kiang and England. We refer to Mr. Mustard. He will land at Suez, thence take the train to Alexandria, and cross the Mediterranean by the first opportunity. Arriving in Europe he again takes the train, and expects to be in England in 31 days from now.

When the *Glencoe* left Hankow it was thought the *Loudoun Castle* had not more than 150 tons of tea on board, and that she would not be ready to leave until Tuesday or Wednesday morning. It would thus seem that the *Glencoe* has the race again all her own way, and that, barring accidents, she will land her tea in London five days before the arrival of any of the steamers now at Hankow. The *Glenartney* is expected to follow the *Loudoun Castle*.

The new dues on shipping at Manila to be imposed in order to provide funds for the harbour works there will come into force on the 9th September next.

During a recent thunderstorm near Wuhu, a Shanghai lorcha was struck by lightning and sunk, and one of those on board, said to be the captain, was killed.

We are pleased to hear that the steps taken to resuscitate the Shanghai Rangers have so far been most successful. Twenty-five members have been already obtained, and it is said others have promised to join.

The band of the Spanish corvette *Doña Maria de Molina* executed a good programme in the Public Garden on Friday afternoon. The weather was beautifully warm and bright, and the community showed their appreciation of the musical efficiency of the Band by a large attendance.

It is rumoured that the Chinamen at Kobe and Osaka have lately bought a large quantity of timber, having gone up to the mountainous places at Yoshino-gori, Yamato, thus doing away with the necessity of the timber passing through the hands of the merchants of Osaka. The timber is now being exported to China.

All the foreign men-of-war in harbour and the Chinese revenue cruiser *Kwa-hsing* were gaily dressed yesterday, in honour of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen. We noticed that the following merchant steamers also liberally displayed bunting:—the *Thibet, Orestes, Tientsin, El Dorado, Sin Nanzing, W. Cores de Vries, Haean* and *Kiangyung*. The M.M. Co.'s steamer *Iraouaddy* displayed three large flags.

Early on Thursday morning 300 men from the French men-of-war in harbour, headed by the band of the flagship *Thémis*, and taking with them three brass howitzers, had a march-out to the Race Course. After going through various manœuvres, they returned to their respective vessels about eight o'clock.

The U.S. frigate *Richmond* is expected to leave in a few days, probably for Japan. Her departure will doubtless be regretted, for her officers have made themselves deservedly popular, the community has enjoyed many musical treats from her fine band, and the general conduct of the crew ashore has always been such as to give rise to the most favourable comment on every hand.

In a day or two it is expected that H.M.'s corvette *Encounter*, Captain the Hon. A. D. S. Denison, will be moored in the position lately occupied by the *Lily*, off the Bund, and as her stay here is not likely to be a short one, the following information as to her officers and crew, taken from the *Daily Press*, is of interest. She is known in the China Squadron as "the Home," and it is said "every man forward is as content with his lot as though he was domiciled in old England, the officers being most affable and kind towards the crew. The captain's sole study is to see his men happy and comfortable, and he is known amongst them as "Old Dad." Lieutenant F. C. B. B. Simpson is very popular, as is also Lieutenant H. B. Elwyn. The especial favourite of the crew amongst the officers is Lieutenant C. H. Bayly; he takes a great interest in their amusements and welfare, and he and Mr. Pratt, boatswain, can provide a dramatic, musical, or Ethiopian entertainment at twenty-four hours' notice." Very successful entertainments have been given during the stay of the vessel in Hongkong, and we hope to have the pleasure of a repetition of them in Shanghai.

As to the rumours that have been prevalent that 20,000 Chinese troops had crossed the frontier in the Amoor district, and that 40,000 more were in readiness to invade Russian territory on the Kashgar and Kuldja frontier, a correspondent at Vienna writes to the Home papers that the Governor-General of East Siberia has telegraphed to St. Petersburg that they were not Chinese troops but irregular Tartar hordes which broke into the peninsula of Kichin and advanced to Ussivü, where they tried to pass the Amoor, but were unsuccessful because some small Russian gunboats now defend the Amoor. The Chinese Government is declared to be quite innocent of the invasion, and is expected to punish the Tartar hordes sharply. The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* says it is in a position to announce that, according to the latest intelligence from Peking, the Chinese Government displays a desire to renew negotiations on the subject of Kuldja. The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says it is believed that Russia, in the hope of avoiding a war, has already made all possible concessions, even to the extent of having agreed to negotiate a new treaty respecting Kuldja at Peking. It is reported, however, from Berlin that the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in St. Petersburg is making preparations for returning home with his entire staff. The *Neue Freie Presse* hears that should a Russo-Chinese war occur the principal activity of the Russians will not be in Kuldja or Turkestan, but on the Amoor, whence the Russians would enter Tartary and menace Peking, where great dissatisfaction prevails against the Empresses. Russia, therefore, will protract her negotiations with China until she has concentrated a large army on the Amoor.

From the *Jornal das Colonias* of 3rd April the *Catholic Register* translates the following:—"At the session of the 21st March of the Portuguese Parliament, the Minister of the Exchequer being present, Sr. Arrobas asked if the Government could say anything with reference to the news given by the *Pall Mall Gazette* with reference to the hostile intentions of China towards Macao. The Minister replied that the Government had received no official information on this head, but would act as the interests of the country demanded. With reference to the treaty with China, the President of the Council said that in a few days he would tell the Deputy for Macao, Sr. Scarnichia, something in that respect." The *Register* adds that a letter from Lisbon states that at an interview Senhor Scarnichia had with the President of the Cabinet the other day, the latter assured him that it was confidently expected that the Treaty between Portugal and China will now be ratified. This is a measure considered here in high quarters as of the utmost consequence, if not the principal lever that will bring about the recovery of Macao from its present depressed situation."

The Governor-General of the Philippines has, says the *Daily Press*, received the following telegram from Mr. Pender, Chairman of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company:—"Accept our most cordial congratulation on the opening of direct telegraphic communication with Spain and the other chief centres of civilisation. We are confident that the result will be the development of the resources of the Philippine Islands and the extension of their trade in all parts of the world." The Manila *Comercio* suggests that now the cable between Hongkong and Manila is open, it would be convenient if official messages giving the readings of the barometer and thermometer were exchanged between the two places every day and published in the newspapers. There can be no doubt as to the advantages which would be gained by such a course, especially to Hongkong in the typhoon season.

For a variety of news from the Outports, Japan, &c., see other pages.

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Editorial Selections.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S MEMORIAL.

THE memorial of Chang Chih-tung, the sub-Reader, is very properly called an important document, as it puts in a clear light one view of the burning question which China has to deal with at the present juncture. There is no doubt that rightly or wrongly the feeling in the capital amongst the officials against Ch'ung How is very strong. We cannot forget that there was a time when the foreign communities in China regarded him with feelings of distrust and aversion, which years and circumstances have imperceptibly modified. The Ch'ung How who figured at the Court of the Czar is supposed to be a very different person from the Ch'ung How who had been despatched to France to explain away the Tientsin massacre to M. Thiers. We must suspend our judgment, while of course deprecating the severity of the Imperial Government and expressing a hope that, whatever may have been his guilt, the fallen ambassador may be dealt with at least according to the usage observed in civilized countries. The protest before us may be regarded in two lights. It has a bad side, and a good one. It is, we are prepared to admit with all frankness, a proof of China's rooted desire to remain isolated. The nervous alarm on this point is apparent in an early clause of the document. "Nothing shall be mentioned of the eighteen articles of the new treaty in general; but the worst point, namely the question of the overland trade route from Kia-yü-kuan, over Si-an-fu, Han-chung to Hankow, by which the (for China) most important provinces of Ts'in and Lung, as well as King and T'su, and Shang Yeu are delivered up deserves particular attention. The number of trading places there will grow up with daily increasing abundance like weeds; nothing more will be kept secret, everything will be known, and while the passes at the frontier are well guarded, the interior of the country is already lost. To refuse the consent to that is the first and most essential point." This is, of course, the old story. The memorial puts into words the feeling which for years we have tried to combat in these columns, and which, in spite of the advocates of Chinese progress, we aver is still the dominant feeling in the Capital, and in the official mind. The dread which exists at Peking is shown naively enough by our sub-Reader. If these points are conceded to Russia, he says, "the capital will be made nearer to them, and China will become more and more divested of its present character." The Russian Treaty is regarded as a betrayal of the principle on which the greatness of the mysterious Empire is based. If the curtains and veils that hide the occult machinery of Government from the gaze of the outside world are withdrawn, the whole fabric will fall. The system requires the aid of secrecy and awe in order to support itself for a single year. The official class, small and great, dread that the rude and garish light should be admitted. But there is an aspect in which we must say the memorial strikes us as containing much with which we sympathise. The treaty which Chung How made was in many of its clauses far too favourable to Russia. It is true that Ili is restored, but when we scan the other conditions we think there is ample ground for dissatisfaction, and surely Englishmen who have lived during the last three years and listened to the criticisms which the treaty of Berlin has provoked, cannot say that a Chinese official is to be blamed for commenting on a convention which in his humble opinion gives his own country too little and her enemies too much. Several of Chang Chih-t'ung's points are very forcibly and clearly brought out, and we conceive the action of Chung How will assume a different appearance when it is viewed in the light of the sub-Reader's letter. Take, as an instance, the so-called rendition of Ili, the point in dispute. What do we find? That "Russia returns three-fourths of Ili, while "from the ridges of the mountains and beyond the passes the [Russian] settlements remain as heretofore, thus giving them the dominating position and checking us by their strongholds." There is no doubt that the memorialist sees the inevitable result of another clause in the Treaty when he says:—"By the Treaty permission is given to the Russians to pass 36 frontier barriers, a line far too long in peaceful times for the merchants. Is that not ridiculous showing that the Russians are fooling us? At a time of great events soldiers will enter thereby, and how shall we then guard ourselves?" There are other points where it is easy to see the Russians have acted with characteristic diplomatic ability, and it is impossible to blame a patriotic Chinese for exposing their action.

SANITARY LEGISLATION IN JAPAN.

SOME months ago we remarked, in reference to the reported occurrence of cases of Asiatic cholera in Shanghai, upon the total absence of any means for the tracing of epidemics from point to point through the Empire of China. Nothing has since been done, nor indeed is anything likely to be done, towards supplying this want, although, unless we are greatly mistaken, information of the kind indicated would be of the greatest possible value as forewarning, and thus forearming, against the onset of epidemic disease. It is well known that in British India a careful and constant watch is maintained over all the maladies which threaten life in that country, and that cholera and typhoid fever receive particular attention. In Japan within the last few years a system almost as elaborate as that adopted in India has been put in force, with the result of enabling the Government to arrest in some cases and to curtail in others the progress of the cholera epidemic which swept over the Empire in 1877. The steps taken, the results obtained, and the lessons learned are all set forth in detail in an official report addressed by Dr. Nagayo Sensai, Director of the Central Sanitary Bureau, to the Minister of the Home Department, which document has been forwarded to us. The general public is not directly concerned in the particulars of this report, and we allude to it merely for the purpose of noting what has been done in Japan as a contrast to the absolute indifference which reigns in China in regard to everything affecting the public health.

It is not, however, merely under the panic of an epidemic that the Japanese are roused to concern for the sanitary condition of the people. So far back as 1873, a "Bureau of Medical Affairs" was established in connection with the Education Department, with the design of gradually bringing about a change from the old system of medical education to a new system borrowed from the western world, to improve the position and increase the usefulness of physicians and apothecaries, and to keep public attention alive to the importance of sanitary measures. Under the control of the Bureau were placed the sale of secret remedies, and the preparation of compounds containing poisonous or dangerous ingredients. This latter measure, which by the way was not stringently enforced until 1877, was rendered necessary by the fact that whereas foreign patent medicines profess to cure only one disease, the secret nostrums largely sold in Japan professed to cure all manner of diseases, and must therefore have been either always inert or sometimes hurtful. The official reporter, though he writes admirable English, cannot have paid much attention to English literature as represented in newspaper advertisements, else he would know that there are at least a score of foreign quack preparations announced to cure every malady from the first that falls under A to the last that falls under Z. In 1849 a Dutch physician named Monnik introduced vaccination into Japan, and the practice was from time to time encouraged by some of the great Daimios, but the prejudices of the people, the fitful and lukewarm support of the authorities, and the difficulties in the way of collecting and preserving lymph, militated against every attempt to make vaccination general. In 1874 a vaccine depôt was established at Tokio whence lymph was distributed throughout the country; the local authorities were instructed to enforce gradually the practice of vaccination, and the treatment of small-pox was modified so far as gentle official interference could modify it. The recognised plan was to treat patients as objects of

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horror, to shut them up and neglect them, but to take no precautions against the spread of the disease. As a consequence small-pox had continued, of course, to be, as it always had been, the scourge of Japan, the natives in the case of this, as of every other epidemic, "foolishly considering its spread to be the act of Providence, against which nothing could be of the slightest efficacy except supplication and submission." It is not so long since this was the general attitude of people in countries boasting an older civilisation than Japan, and we rather suspect that this fact was in the mind of the writer. For he calls a spade a spade when occasion arises for plain speaking. Thus he describes the opening of medico-chemical laboratories at Tokio, Kioto, Osaka and Nagasaki, under German and Dutch supervision, between the years 1874 and 1876, as having been rendered necessary by the vast demand for foreign drugs which suddenly arose, and the consequent flooding of the country with spurious imitations of quinine and other expensive and important preparations. The foreign importers dealt largely in products either covered by forged labels, or "expressly prepared in Europe and America for export to Asiatic countries." Later on, when it was found that although drugs imported from foreign countries were becoming worse and worse, popular faith attached itself so exclusively to foreign labels that Japanese manufacturers were taking to counterfeiting these latter, the Government again interfered. It offered licences to persons willing to establish drug manufactories, and placed their products on the same footing as to official examination and approval as drugs of foreign origin. Public confidence in the laboratories had grown to such an extent that the people willingly accepted the Government stamp on a drug of native production as a sufficient guarantee of its purity, and thus an important industry was started and encouraged. Work in the same direction is being done at present in the careful description, examination, and chemical analysis of all the renowned mineral springs throughout the Empire. Meanwhile the education of the rising generation of medical practitioners, in strict conformity with the requirements of European schools, is provided for, and the results tested by examination before licenses to practice are accorded. A system of inspection under ordinances corresponding to our Contagious Diseases Acts, which was tentatively instituted at Yokohama in 1867, has been extended to all the cities and prefectures. Hospitals for the poor, which oddly enough, are chiefly frequented by the wealthier classes, have been since 1868 established in most of the great cities and in many country districts; and lastly, a *Sanitary Magazine* has been started with the view of popularising correct notions about public and private hygiene. All these are works of obvious and immediate utility. But, further, whatever light is derivable from statistics is poured upon every question which can interest enquirers. Every medical practitioner is obliged to report each case of death that occurs in his practice, with full particulars as to its cause, the age and condition of the deceased and so forth. Every case of infectious disease is immediately brought to the knowledge of the local sanitary authority, and by him reported to the Home Office, where tabular statements are afterwards compiled. Every vaccination performed is likewise reported, and all the hospitals supply classified returns of the cases in the wards. The mass of information thus collected is rather embarrassing by its richness alone. Already, however, it has been so far sifted as to provide the materials for a general medical history of the Empire in relation to season. It will not be denied that the above record is a very full and satisfactory one, yet we have in truth touched only the salient points of the sanitary organisation, leaving unnoticed a host of important and elaborate details.

GESTURE LANGUAGE.

For something more than ten years the ethnological bureau of the Smithsonian Institution has been engaged in collecting materials for a projected series of publications on Indian languages and anthropology. It is known that among the aboriginal tribes at least five hundred languages are spoken, and it is believed that the stocks or families demanding separate description number about seventy. It is thus evident that a wide and rich field offers itself for investigation, and equally evident that without the combined labour of many workers little can be done towards accomplishing the task of collecting and co-ordinating the wealth of facts offered. Yet again, in order to render the work as fruitful as possible, a definite and uniform plan has to be adopted, otherwise energy may be wasted in directions already fully explored, or lost through imperfect application. An introduction to the study of Indian languages has already been issued with a view to securing order and precision in the investigations undertaken, and we have now before us a pamphlet containing inquiries and suggestions upon gesture language among the Indians, which, besides its special value in view of the particular end proposed, is of the highest general interest. For nothing less is involved in the systematic examination of gesture language than an enquiry into the origin of speech. It is admitted by most linguistic scholars that many of the roots of primitive language were simply the involuntary sounds accompanying certain actions. But as any given action must itself always have been the essential, and the accompanying sound merely an accident, it is reasonable to believe that the idea of the action would be long represented in pantomime, before the associated sound would be separated from it. Thus gesture speech would have become an art within a period during which oral speech would have remained rudimentary, confined probably to the imitation of natural sounds, and to the accentuation of emotional gestures. Where speech has reached a high degree of development the relation is exactly reversed, but we hardly need to be reminded how large a part gesture still plays in dramatic and rhetorical exhibitions. Nor is it to be forgotten that in deaf-mute institutions where so much invaluable work is modestly hidden away, a universal sign language has of late years displaced the useful but clumsy deaf-and-dumb alphabet. How unconventional this language is, is proved by the fact that a professor in a deaf-mute college who lately visited several of the wild tribes on the plains made himself understood among all of them without knowing a word of any of their languages. Such an experience as this makes one dream of a time when all mankind may be able to interchange their ideas without the preliminary labour of learning one another's tongues. More immediate, however, is the assistance which a study of gesture language gives towards the explanation of picture writing, which is only the permanent reproduction on bark or stone of picture speaking, wherein evanescent images are delineated on the dissolving air. The collocation of figures taking the places of sentences exhibits the natural order of ideas in the aborginal mind, and it would appear from a study of both Indian hieroglyphs and of deaf-mute pantomime that in all sign utterance the principal idea stands first, while the accessories are successively added in the order of importance.

The whole theory and practice of gesture language lies in this—that all who understand its principles can make themselves mutually intelligible. We gave an instance above. Deaf-mutes educated on different systems; Indians of widely separated tribes; Indians and deaf-mutes; Chinese, Esquimaux, Indians and deaf-mutes have on different occasions been variously grouped, with the result of becoming mutually intelligible after some brief preliminary compromise between divergent gestures. There is therefore a general system of sign language, but not a uniform code. Among the Indian tribes specially studied, the signs used to denote animals are for the most part universal, being derived from pantomimic representations either of the common form or motion or mode of using the various wild and domestic beasts. So the idea of property is indicated by a grasping motion of the hand, and that of content by a waving outward of the hand from the breast, as if to signify that the heart is at ease. Curiously, too, wonder is expressed by the hand placed before the

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open mouth, an involuntary gesture seized also by the ancient Egyptians, and perpetuated in their hieroglyphic system. But in the majority of cases the same signs are not universally adopted. The Turks, we know, express assent by the same motion of the head which nearly all over the rest of the world indicates dissent. It is easier to explain how the particular characteristics of an object selected to represent it in an air picture could not always be the same, or be expressed in the same way. Thus, seven distinct signs are recorded as answering to the idea of *chief*, but all imply upward motions or high position ; seven signs correspond to *day*, each symbolising opening or revolution ; seven also convey the notion of *death* by differing representations of sinking or of an underneath position. The images which figure the idea of *goodness* are for the most part clearly suggested by association with a pleasant taste. Another source of diversity is found in the practice of abbreviation, signs being abbreviated in different ways by different tribes. But, the underlying principle remaining the same, men provided with unlike systems of gesture soon understand one another, doubtful or abbreviated signs being repeated in another form which occasionally is, though perfectly intelligible, invented on the spur of the moment. We cannot enter into long details on this interesting subject. We will, with respect to the representation of abstract ideas, only give as examples that of *command*, which is indicated in the same way as *chief* by signs which also represent the verbal noun *to order ;* and that of *foolishness* which is conveyed by pointing the finger to the forehead and then rotating it as though to express a rattlebrained condition. Manifold instances are given in a speech and a story both delivered exclusively in gesture language, fully described in the pamphlet before us.

It might be inferred from the richness of Indian gesture speech that the oral languages are very poor. This however is not the case. An Englishman, whose one standard language speedily becomes dominant in whatever part of the world English communities establish themselves, has no need to cultivate the language of signs. But to an Italian brought up amid a Babel of dialects, profuse gesticulation comes naturally and necessarily. Indians are in a worse plight than even Italians, for many an Indian language is spoken by no more than a few score of families. Outside this circle, gesture speech in large or smaller ratio comes in, of need, to supplement oral speech. Within the circle, sign language is completely unused, except under circumstances arising out of war or hunting, wherein the smallest exercise of the voice in speaking might be disadvantageous.

Finally, it is beyond doubt that every man, whether savage or civilised, possesses the power of gesture language. In the civilised man it is latent, but no less really existent, inherited from ancestors whose ordinary mode of speech it must at one period have been.

REVIEWS.

CUSTOMS GAZETTE.—January-March, 1880.

SHANGHAI has assumed such a position with regard to the north and centre of China as a distributing centre for foreign and native trade, that it would probably be more advantageous, and certainly would be more interesting, were it to head the list of ports in the Official Returns, and have its relations with subsidiary ports placed in greater detail. The amount of goods imported to and exported from Shanghai, and the amount of the former which are re-exported or enter locally into consumption, and the condition of the stocks at Shanghai, are really now the main statistics which influence the course of trade, and mentally or otherwise all those who examine the Customs Returns, as a guide to their own conduct, find their calculations begin or end with Shanghai. The Returns for the last quarter place this position of Shanghai as a great reservoir for the trade of China in a very clear light, and we can only judge of the position of trade generally by a reference to that portion of the tables which is now placed inconspicuously in the middle of the book, between its two dependents, Chinkiang and Ningpo. As we remarked the other day, there was a stagnation in the market for imports at Shanghai following the unusual inflation of last year, and the Returns now published show it to have been the result of a very remarkable diminution of demand at the outports. So marked was this decline in demand that the re-exports during the quarter were not only far below those of 1879, but were actually less than they have been during the corresponding quarters in the five years past. There is little doubt that the sudden briskness of the market last year led to large speculative purchases, and that stocks accumulated more or less at the outports, especially at Tientsin, where the means of communication were interfered with by the lateness of the winter, and the disorganisation of the means of carriage along the frozen rivers and canals. The diminution in demand at Tientsin is naturally most marked ; the import of Grey Shirtings falling from 380,000 pieces in the same quarter of 1879 to 36,000 in 1880, and of T-Cloths from 129,000 to 42,000. Had the imports of the last quarter of 1879 at Tientsin been as much in excess of the average as those of the first quarter of 1880 were below it, this explanation alone might have sufficed. As a fact, the import of the latter half of 1879 did not greatly exceed the average, so that other causes have been at work. We find at Chefoo that the import declined more than half, though here that of the last three months of 1879 was greatly above the average. Hankow slightly declined, while Ningpo and Chinkiang fell off to an amount not to be accounted for by previous inflation. There is no doubt that a feeling of uneasiness has been present, and it seems to have been greater in proportion the nearer the port was to the capital. There was undoubtedly a very unsettled state of public feeling in the north of China, and on more than one occasion we have had to notice the reports current in men's mouths. Most of these were undoubtedly fabricated with the intention of influencing the markets, but this in itself was proof of the condition of the public mind. The action of the Peking Government towards Ch'ung How was of too overt a nature to be concealed, and it was besides palpable to all who had anything to pay that desperate measures were being taken to collect revenue. All China does not read the *Peking Gazette*, and so did not know that the provincial mandarins were in so many words told to send up all the money they could get, no matter by what means. The Chinaman engaged in trade, (and who in China does not trade ?) felt that money was required, and that he had to pay more than his wont. He naturally got alarmed, and alarm in an Asiatic country means even more than in Europe, and in consequence instead of buying in advance ceased buying altogether, or bought only to satisfy wants from day to day. Notwithstanding the telegraph the cessation of demand was too sudden to make itself felt in the amount of imports, and we find as a result a large import at Shanghai coupled with a small demand. Fortunately for the trade of the port, at the moment at least, the threatening cloud did not burst, and the natural consequence of a glut and falling prices has not overtaken importers. It is curious to notice that notwithstanding the diminished demand during the quarter, Manchester was able to make headway against the American manufacturers in their own staples. Drills have for instance shared in the general depression, but while the re-export of English fell from 41,000 to 29,000 pieces, that of American declined from 51,000 to 12,000. So in Sheetings the re-export of English actually rose from 4,000 to 22,000 pieces, while that of American fell from 63,000 to 33,000. This is fair proof that Manchester, notwithstanding the suicidal policy of adulteration practised of late years, can still hold its own, if determined to manufacture good and durable fabrics. Chinese imports and exports generally showed a slight advance. The trade in sugar, in foreign bottoms, at least, showed a diminution, and this is generally a symptom of depression, but opium on the other hand showed an advance. The import of kerosene oil, now become an important staple, showed a considerable increase, while the re-export shows a steady rise. Altogether much may be

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learnt from the last quarter's statistics, and the lesson will not on the whole be a depressing one.

SOME ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

The magazines, like the newspapers, are, on the eve of a general election, full of election manifestos. Such are *The Docility of an 'Imperial' Parliament, The Common Sense of Home Rule, A Nonconformist's View of the Election, British Interests in the East*, all of which, inserted in the April number of the *Nineteenth Century*, and contributed respectively by Messrs. Lowe, Wilson, Justin McCarthy, Rogers and Grant Duff, are overtly or covertly designed to prejudice the opinions and therefore the votes of the electors. To Mr. Lowe, the late Prime Minister is wordy, Delphic, alliterative and bombastic; his policy is vulgar, pretentious, ostentatious and grievous; his language is pompous, inflated, inane, vague, dangerous, and degrading. Surely such a wealth of vituperative adjectives has never before been lavished on anything less terrifying than the devil and all his works. Mr. Wilson is eloquent over the violence which would characterise the men and measures of an Irish Parliament under a system of Home Rule. He sees in his mind's eye a rapidly widening breach between Great Britain and Ireland with a war of well-nigh extermination to make an end of it. On the other hand, Mr. McCarthy, who evidently does not care whether an Irish federal constitution is or is not to lead to disruption, traverses all his opponents' facts, denies the cogency of all his arguments, and would dearly like to try the experiment. It is an experiment in its way to try to swallow the barrel of a loaded rifle while pulling the trigger with your toe, but the result is so little satisfactory that it discourages experiment made purely for experiment sake. Mr. Guinness Rogers makes sure of a revolution in English feeling brought about by Lord Beaconsfield's personal government and its manifold outcome, and expressed all the more emphatically that the Nonconformists are now a united body pledged to the Liberal side by interest and sentiment. Finally Mr. Grant Duff finds that for the last half-dozen years the true interests of England in Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Russia, Persia and Afghanistan have been pushed aside to make room for a policy of ostentation and bunkum. Those interests, according to him, are comprised in the tranquillity and prosperity of these countries, whereby they would be enabled to develope their internal resources and enter more largely into commercial dealings with us. In addition we have only to desire that Constantinople shall not fall into the hands of any power likely to use the position for the purpose of domineering over the Mediterranean, that transit across the Isthmus of Suez shall be uninterrupted, and that "the frightful scrape into which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury have got us" may be got out of as quickly and cheaply as possible.

So much for political articles. Dr. Carpenter contributes an admirable popular article to the same magazine on *The Deep Sea and its Contents*. Several months ago, when Sir Wyville Thomson's account of the *Challenger* expedition was published, we gave a summary of the conclusions so far established, and we do not find much, or indeed anything, of importance in the article before us which then escaped notice. —Mrs. Lathbury's paper on *Agnosticism and Women* deserves a passing notice as it is founded on a complete but very common misconception. She regards the disbelief which forces itself on most men who are led to study the phenomena of nature and of human history as though it were a positive quantity, whereas it is in reality negative. What such men say to the orthodox is, "Prove your solution of life problems to be the correct one, and we will accept it; but so long as it rests on assumptions which we consider arbitrary, we will not receive it as true, though we will not deny that it may contain truth!" It is the negative aspect of their opinions that must for ever prevent them from being propagandists. Doubtless it is true that agnosticism, to adopt Mrs. Lathbury's term, is unsatisfying to women just as it is to men. But the emotional side of woman's nature is so highly developed, that few women will at any time be found without a religious creed of some sort. If it be true that philosophical doubt so soon as it infects women will render them less devoted to works of mercy, the fact is to be deplored, but conscience or intellect, call it what we may, cannot be forced by fear of consequences into a real conformity with a proposed standard. Let us at least be honest. If we believe, let us profess our belief; if we disbelieve, let us not through any fear of consequences display outward signs to which nothing inward corresponds. This is hypocrisy than which nothing can be more despicable.—By Lord Dunraven's *Days in the Woods* one feels transported to the scenes of forest life and hunting expeditions among the Indians which he graphically describes. Nothing that we have lately read gives so much as this paper the sense of revelling in the wildness of nature. —In a powerful article Sir John Adye points out how the British Indian army has been steadily deteriorated by the exclusion of natives of high rank from commands in it. The palmy days of the Indian army were those during which large bodies of troops were sometimes despatched on hazardous enterprises under the independent command of a native leader; and it was not thought an offence to a European soldier to send him to fight under a black commandant. Those were the days of Clive. The system was changed in 1796, and since then from time to time further modified until now all power, responsibility, honour and reward are monopolised by English officers.

The best article in the April *Macmillan* is a very amusing paper headed *Backsheesh*, in which the squeezing and bleeding inflicted upon any person seeking to obtain a concession of any kind from the Turkish Government are described from personal experience. It does not matter how obviously beneficial the enterprise for which encouragement is sought may be, it is delayed at every stage until the utmost penny has been extracted from its promoters. Nor does it matter how obviously hurtful the concession would prove to the country, it will be considered and granted, provided the requisite amount of argument is paid over to the right people. In every respect the Sultan, the Cabinet, and the Government Departments rule Turkey as though it were a conquered country to be squeezed dry in all ways both direct and indirect. The paper is, as we have said, very amusing, yet not without a tinge of sadness.—As downright heavy reading commend us to Mr. Freeman's article on the English shire and the English *Ga* (German *gau*.) It explains various apparent anomalies in topographical nomenclature, and is an excellent soporific.—A very slender and unsatisfactory article on the late Professor Adam Sedgwick, by the Bishop of Carlisle, stands as worth something in the absence of a biography of that remarkable man; a paper by an English owner of a great Irish estate in which the secret of making money out of contented tenants, and escaping sudden death for no less than forty years is fully set forth; and an appreciative review of Mr. Arnold's lately published *Light of Asia*, being the life and teaching of Gautama, Prince of India and founder of Buddhism, fill up most of the remaining pages. The last-mentioned article is specially worthy of study. It goes far to account for the growing tendency on the part of religiously minded people to adopt a form of religion which is Buddhism in all but name.

The *Contemporary Review* is sadly behindhand with its notice of Metternich's *Memoirs*, the essence of which was distilled by the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the 1st December, and duly re-distilled in these columns nearly four months ago.—We are introduced by an "Eastern Statesman," himself probably an Armenian, to the *Armenian Question*, which appears destined to be as important a one in our complicated relations with Russia and Turkey as any of the others, Bulgarian, Greek and so on, which defy the solving powers of Western diplomacy. The political and religious history of Armenia is sketched in a masterly manner, and the sympathy of English Protestants is entrapped by a parallel between the form of Christianity held by the Armenians and the Anglican form. In a word, the Armenians desire autonomy or whatever else may deliver them from the abominable oppression of the Turkish Government, which promises within a few years either to extinguish the Armenian nationality or to force people and province together into the hand of Russia.—Biblical students will read with interest M. F. Lenormant's latest contribution to prediluvian history. *The Genealogies between Adam and the Deluge* is a paper far too technical, and too bristling with unfamiliar facts and citations to be subjected to brief analysis. It establishes analogies of the most striking character between the ancient Hebraic traditions of primeval times, and the traditions derived from Assyrian, Persian, Indian and Egyptian records, and embalmed in astronomical and calendarial systems.—Professor Newman gives a brief and popular account of the orthodox doctrine of *Personal Property, Debt and Interest* suggested by Mr. Ruskin's rhodomontades against what he calls usury. The writer, following the

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lines of the common text-books, shows that not only are the necessaries of life, which a man earns by his labour, rightly his private property, but also the superfluous food or its equivalent which skill, industry or good fortune enables him to accumulate up to the limit at which gigantic accumulations become dangerous to the State. The exchange of superfluous food for its equivalent is the basis of commerce, and no one would engage in commerce or in any other pursuit without remuneration, the amount of which in practice is decided by competition. Hence the folly of emotionally coloured views of commercial transactions which lead to the accumulation of wealth, and with that to the possibility of leisure, refinement and culture. Turning now to debt and interest it is shown that debt is an all-pervading form of property, and moreover makes up the vast mass of the currency through which alone the labouring classes are kept employed during the interval between production and realisation. The ludicrous folly of proposing that loans should bear no interest is illustrated by a number of examples. Mr. Newman has delivered a knock-down blow at Mr. Ruskin's fantastic follies which the Bishop of Manchester ought to have administered when he had the chance.—We can merely refer to Professor Thorold Rogers's luminous paper on *The History of Rent in England*, and to Professor Mivart's popular illustrations of the manifold and multiform relations which link living beings one to another.

Outports.

WLADIVOSTOCK.

The *Moskwa* arrived on the 24th of April in the early morning, and on the same day, at 11 a.m., the *Tongous* left for Nagasaki, having on board the Admiral's family. The *Tongous* was accompanied out of the harbour by the Government paddle-boat *Amoor*, on board of which was a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen and the band.

On the afternoon of the 25th news reached Wladivostock of another raid of the Chinese robbers on the Corean settlement at Sidima, and at 11.30 p.m. the same night the *Amoor* left with fifty soldiers in board. I hear that seventeen Honghusas in broad daylight entered the Corean village, where they killed one Corean, burnt some houses, and stole a lot of horses. These Honghusas were all on horseback, and were armed with Winchester repeating rifles.

Near Sidima there reside three Russian gentlemen, one of whom is the Capt. Hook whose farm was sacked last year by the Honghusas in his absence. He and friends started in pursuit at the head of some peasants (Russian), and had an engagement with the robbers, whose number in the meantime had increased to forty-eight. The following is from a note, sent by Capt. Hook to a friend here in town :—

"We started on the track after the Honghusas and succeeded in killing four of them and re-taking twenty-three horses ; I myself am wounded by a bullet in the arm."

Other reliable information about this affair I am not able to give you now, but in my next I hope to be able to give a full account from an eye-witness.

It is understood that a rich seam of coal has been found at Sidima, and steps have been taken to work it.

The salmon is waiting for the coming sportsmen, and for the more valiant of these a little Honghusa shooting would be found not to be devoid of excitement.

To-day we have quite a hot day with bright sunshine.

The *Moskwa* left for Nagasaki on the 30th of April, and the *Appin* will leave to-day at five o'clock for Saghalien, Hakodate and further.

Men-of-war in harbour, *Nerpa*, *Gornostai* and *Ermack*.

IRREGULAR.

1st May.

NINGPO.

The mouldy old city of cities has come out in quite a new feature. The young and old bloods of the place have actually refrained, for two whole afternoons, from wearing away the mildew from their beetlecrushers on the race-course, and have been guilty of two days' practice at a new game called "cricket," and have carried their excitement to such a pitch as to have committed—a match ! The energetic Mr. Hoare, an advocate of muscular Christianity among his pupils, had challenged the civilised world. Ambitious man ! And lo ! beneath the parchment skin of Ningpo there yet lurked a spirit that, once roused, would face any foe ; and, accordingly, *the* Club bat was removed from the umbrella-stand and cleared of its cobwebs, and three bails and the requisite number of wickets were discovered after a short search.

Mr. Hoare and his pupils, most of them lads from 14 to 17 years, went out to field at about 3 p.m., and, owing to pretty correct round-arm bowling and the really very creditable fielding of the boys, our ardent batsmen failed to make the scores which they had dreamt of, though a certain amount of praise is due them for their struggles, considering their delicate and somewhat consumptive appearance ; while it may be remarked that they perhaps sacrificed too much to good form and graceful posture. After laboriously heaping up 76 they gave place to the enemy, who in their turn wielded the willow. The two Cantabs were by good fortune soon separated, and though the sons of Han stood by their wickets, the wickets fell down by them. The College eleven being behind in their score of the first innings, they were invited to follow on ; and this time University form showed up. Mr. Shann's off stump at length got in the way of one of Mr. Davidson's balls, and, with a score of 30, he retired to see what was going on in the Tent. The first wicket fell for 70 odd runs. The boys were then religiously disposed of, and Mr. Hoare carried out his bat for 54. Loud and well deserved was the applause from tinted gloves that greeted the Reverend as he approached the marquee.

We cannot refrain from passing a remark on the bouquet of beauty blooming 'neath the shade of a neatly patched sail, which, thanks to the generosity of our Club and the flourishing state of its finances, had been temporarily stretched across some bamboo boat-hooks in an adjacent bean-field. We are sure that this soft presence incited every man to struggle hard and show off accordingly.

In conclusion, it may be noticed, that in compliment to the "G. T. Society," no drinks were allowed in the Tent, unless you count beer and spirits.

Appended is the score :—

NINGPO.

T. B. Golding, c. Li Eo-foh, b. Hoare	3
F. J. Smith, c. Hoare, b. Shann	13
P. Davidson, run out	11
D. Reuben, b. Shann	8
J. H. Hoar, b. Hoare	5
S. Bowers, thrown out, Shann	8
Dr. Henderson, b. Hoare	0
W. B. Walter, c. Liang P'ing, b. Shann	7
M. Moses, b. Shann	0
C. W. Davies, b. Hoare	12
J. Elshout, not out	0
Byes	4
Leg Byes	2
Wides	3
Total..	76

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY TRAINING COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Nyi Liang-p'ing, l.b.w., b. Davies	0	b. Davies	1
Sing Tsao-seng, b. Davies	3	c. Davies, b. Davidson	0
Rev. R. Shann, b. Davidson	1	b. Davidson	30
Rev. J. C. Hoare, c. Henderson, b. Davies	8	not out	54
Wông Da-bih, c. Davidson, b. Davies	0	c. Reuben, b. Davies	2
Ze We-tsi, b. Davidson	0	b. Davies	0
Sing Tsao-ling, b. Bowers	0	b. Davies	1
Seng Dyiang-kyiu, b. Davies	0	st. Davidson, b. Davies	0
Sin Ming-ts, b. Golding	1	run out	0
Li Eo-foh, b. Golding	0	b. Davidson	0
Mô Kwun-yü, not out	0	b. Davidson	0
Byes	1		1
No Balls	1	Leg Byes	1
Wides	—		11
	15		101

Played on Wednesday, the 20th May. Ningpo victorious by sixty-one runs.

FOOCHOW.

Sir Thomas Wade will, we understand, visit this port in the course of the ensuing week.

H.M.'s gunboat *Moorhen* left Pagoda Anchorage for a cruise on the 10th inst. The Customs cruiser *Ling Fêng* arrived in port from Amoy on the 12th inst.

New Congous are beginning to pour in. There will be a large supply, it is said ; and teamen have calculated upon obtaining higher rates than last year's opening prices. Home advices, however, do not at present appear to favour the realisation of these roseate expectations.

A little coterie of intelligent Cantonese gentlemen, styling themselves "The Tea 'Trades' Association Club"—by which we presume they would wish to imply a sole authority alike in the foreign and native branches of commerce in that delectable commodity—have sprung another surprise on the "barbarian," by issuing (under date of the 8th ult.) the following charming effusion, which we reprint *verbatim et literatim* :—

The tea trades Association Club beg to inform the Foreign Tea Merchants that they have resolved that payments for all teas purchased, for the coming season, shall be paid within a week after shipment ; and that an extension of another week may be given to facilitate the negotiation of Sterling Bills if necessary.

CHEANG CHE HUNG,
Secretary.

So beware, and tremble, ye foreign devils ! The illustrious Tea "Trades" Association has "resolved" to change the conditions of purchase. These worthies are perhaps right ; though there is still an opening for the "outer" conspirator. The remedy is this :—Agree to the principle of cash payments, if you will. But "*resolve*" amongst yourselves that no settlement on account of tea purchases shall be rendered necessary before the middle of July next, at the earliest. You may then await the result of such action with perfect confidence in the powerlessness of these Canton gentry.—*Foochow Herald.*

AMOY.

The Right Rev. Bishop Burdon, D.D., arrived at Amoy on the 7th inst. from Hongkong and Swatow.

The Nederlandsch Indische Stoomvaart Maatschappy s.s. *Graaf van Bylandt*, Captain Wessels, arrived on the 3rd inst. from Hongkong, making the run in 27 hours. She is fitted up in a superior style like the other steamers of this line, carries a band, and is the pioneer ship of the Company's vessels that are to run from this to Manila, Java, &c., calling at Hongkong or Macao.

The 10th inst. will be remembered as a red letter day in the annals of the "enterprising little port." There took place an event which we have rarely the pleasure to record. Our old and respected citizen Herr Hauenstein led to the altar (or rather the Consulate) Fraulein Bertha Auguste Marie Knoll, and the pair were joined in

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the bonds of matrimony by Herr von Aichberger, His Imperial German Majesty's Consul at this port. The ceremony passed off happily and the usual becoming tears were shed by the bride, who was dressed with much good taste and was accompanied by many friends. Some of the vessels in harbour sported bunting in honour of the auspicious event. The bridal party returned to the house of the newly married, and at seven o'clock a number of invited guests sat down to a sumptuous repast. After the customary toasts appropriate to such an occasion, the room was cleared and dancing commenced, which was kept up with great spirit until the small hours. Some of the couples engaged expressed a wish to take part in such another gathering not many months hence, in which they would be the most prominent figures.—*Gazette.*

HONGKONG.

The British steamer *Meath*, Captain Johnson, put back to Hongkong on the 17th inst., having struck upon a rock. She left on the previous morning at six o'clock for Nagasaki, and had calm and clear weather until about half-past six o'clock p.m., when the weather set in foggy, and the vessel steamed at half speed. At 0.30 a.m., on Sunday, the *Meath* struck upon a sunken rocks a short distance N. by W. of the centre of the East Lammock Island, and remained on the rock until five o'clock a.m., when the vessel floated off by pumping ballast out and throwing coal overboard. The vessel was making water and she returned to this port, arriving here at one o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst. This is the first accident of any kind that has occurred to Captain Johnson since he has had command of any vessel.

A case of alleged piracy occurred in the harbour on the evening of the 16th. It appears that a fishing-boat, owned by one Ng Shing Ki, left Yow Mah Tee about four o'clock a.m., with the owner and two men on board, bound for Sha Heung, near Nam Tau, with forty-four balls of opium. When near Stonecutters' Island, in British waters, they observed four craft, apparently fishing-boats, approaching from opposite directions, and one of the boats fired at them. The fishing-boat naturally laid-to, when the assailants made a dash alongside, and immediately demanded to know what was on board. The fishermen at once informed them that they had some opium on board. Upon hearing this, the assailants made a rush on to the side of the boat, which capsized and immediately sank.. Luckily for the fishermen, one of their friends happened to be passing in his boat and picked up the three unfortunates, who immediately retreated, leaving the four piratical boats fishing for the prize which had slipped through their grasp, and pulled towards the Police Chop. On hear the complaint, Inspector Mathieson at once proceeded with a party of police to the scene, where they found the four boats as reported. On seizing the boats they turned out to be fishing craft with Hongkong licensed numbers 2,431, 338, 150, and 678 on, hired for the occasion at Yow Mah Tee, and manned by men said to belong to the Chinese revenue cruiser *Li Ching*, which is now at Yow Mah Tee getting repaired.—*Daily Press.*

NAGASAKI.

The extraordinary out-put of coal at Takasima during the early part of the present week speaks well for the condition of the mine, and reflects great credit on the general working management. During three days the total out-put grossed over 4,800 tons, or an average of over 1,600 tons per day.

A fire broke out in the native town about eleven o'clock on Sunday night, the 9th inst., which, from its central position in a very crowded district, but for the amount of rain that fell during the day, would undoubtedly have terminated otherwise than it fortunately did, with the loss of only sixteen houses, part of which were situated in Nishi-Furukawa Machi, the remainder in Togiya Machi.

We regret having to again revert to the violation of the "closed" season for game. Native dealers are evidently using every exertion in their endeavours to exterminate the limited stock of pheasants in this vicinity, as scarcely a day passes without witnessing the arrival of several brace in the market, of which the vendors seem to be extremely proud, as they place them in the most prominent position in their stores. It is an utter impossibility for such gross infringements of the Game Laws to pass without the cognizance of the Government officials, and the only conclusion that can be drawn from it is that they connive at it, and, consequently, the shooting license fee is really extorted from foreigners under false pretences, and can be placed amongst the already long list of Japanese Government frauds.

The surveying vessel *Sylvia* arrived from Kobe on the 11th and left on the 15th Homeward bound, *viâ* Hongkong and the Cape of Good Hope. She will shortly be replaced by the *Flying Fish*, in command of Captain Hoskyns, late first lieutenant of the *Sylvia*. The French corvette *Kerguelen*, a recent addition to the Eastern squadron, arrived from Shanghai on the 11th, and the Russian gunboat *Nerpa* arrived from Wladivostock on the 15th. The U.S. flagship *Richmond* was daily expected from Shanghai.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Herald* says the U.S.S. *Alert* is about to proceed on a cruise in search of some of the rocks, shoals, &c., which have been reported to exist in various places to the southward of Japan, and whose existence has been neither verified nor disproved. She is expected to be absent about three weeks.

Mr. Iwasaki Yataro, director of the M.B.M.S.S. Company, and two other gentlemen have applied to the authorities for permission to establish a company with a view to construct an aqueduct from the Sengawa river in Saitama *ken*, to Hongo and Asakusa in the capital. It is said that the permission will be granted.

The Tea season may now be considered fully opened, the settlements of New Crop, up to date, amounting to 8,000 piculs. The usual extravagant prices were paid for the first garden musters which reached here, but as soon as buying became at all general, prices ruled only about $1 to $2 per picul over last season's opening rates. As, however, full supplies soon appeared on the market, native merchants made considerable concessions, and a decline of about $8 per picul has been established. The quality of the new teas is fully a good average, the leaf showing a marked improvement on last year's first crop. The Cup quality is, however, perhaps so far not quite so good, but it is as yet too early to pass any decided opinion on the matter. The *City of Tokio* is reported to be fully engaged, but owing to the crop in the tea districts round Kobe being somewhat backward, the amount from that port will be somewhat restricted. The total quantity going forward by this opportunity will be a little over fifteen hundred tons of New Crop teas, of which 1,300 tons will be from Yokohama, and about 250 tons from Kobe.

On the evening of the 4th inst., about a quarter past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in Isezaki-cho, on the other side of Yoshida Bashi, perhaps better known as the iron bridge. The flames rapidly spread amongst the flimsy structures in the neighbourhood, and, despite of the night being perfectly calm, soon made considerable headway, although efforts were made to cut off the progress of the flames by pulling down the contiguous houses. As soon, however, as the various fire brigades arrived on the spot, they, assisted by parties from the men-of-war in harbour, soon got the fire under control, and by eleven o'clock all further danger was at an end, although it was nearly one a.m. before the flames were actually extinguished. Unfortunately, several accidents occurred, one of which nearly caused a serious riot. Towards the end of the conflagration, whilst some sailors were pulling down a burning house, two or three beams in an adjoining one were detached at the same time, and two firemen who were, with others, on the roof of the latter, were thrown head foremost to the ground, suffering serious injuries. The firemen, who still remained on the roof, rendered furious by this accident, commenced to pluck the tiles from the roof and throw them at the crowd below, the majority of whom were innocent lookers-on. Several wounds were inflicted by the falling tiles, and, despite the exertions of the police, those in the street returned the shower, and there appeared every prospect of an *emeute*. Just at this moment a foreigner—who can be recognised by sight, but whose name is unknown—fired a revolver. This added to the confusion down in the street, especially as at that moment a man dropped to the ground,—although we imagine he had been struck by one of the missiles from the roof, and not by the shot,—still the crowd failed to realise this. Fortunately those on the roof, alarmed at the shot, made their escape from their post, and, the recall being sounded for the sailors, the Japanese police, who throughout had behaved with great coolness and moderation, soon succeeded in restoring quiet. Besides several firemen and others who must have suffered considerable injuries, one of the officers of the police was so severely wounded that he had to be taken to the hospital, and the proprietor of a theatre next door to where the fire broke out is so much injured that his life is despaired of. It has not yet been possible to discover exactly the number of houses destroyed, the numbers given varying between 120 and 300. A subscription has, as usual, been opened for the relief of the sufferers, Mr. Matsumoto, of Fukutomi-cho, heading the list with the sum of fifty *yen*.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

April 19th.—(1) T'an Chung-lin, Governor of Chêkiang, reports that it is his intention, in obedience to Imperial command, to remit the subsidies due from his province to the capital within the allotted time. The province of Chêkiang has this year been assessed by the Board of Revenue as follows :—

	Tls.
Land tax	350,000
Lekin on Salt	220,000
Duties from native Customs	40,000
do. do. foreign Customs	200,000
Lekin	100,000
Total,	Tls. 910,000

For years past the collection of land-tax has only been sufficient to meet local expenditure, in consequence of the devastation caused by the rebellion, drought, and other disasters, and is never sufficient to provide the Peking subsidy. Nevertheless, the demand for this subsidy is so imperative, that it must be met, and to this end the contributions for river works and other calls will be temporarily set aside.—Rescript : Let the Board concerned take note.

(2) The same officer reports that the Taotai at Ningpo announces that he has remitted the sum of Tls. 20,000 due from

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last year, being the second instalment of the Peking subsidy from the native Customs. To this he has added the usual scale allowance of Tls. 300, and "subsistence money," Tls. 580. He has also remitted at the same time the sum of Tls. 2,500 for the purchase of ginseng by the Office of the Imperial Household, with scale allowance of Tls. 62; and Tls. 20 for porterage, cost of cloth bags, and the logs in which the silver is packed.

(3) Li P'ei-ching, Judge of Szechuen, announces his arrival at his post and the resumption of his official duties.

(4) T'an Chung-lin, Governor of Chêkiang, reports that the Financial Commissioner announces that he has shipped the sum of Tls. 40,000, being the balance of a supplementary call of Tls. 150,000 for the year 1879 from the *lekin* tax, to Tientsin *viâ* Shanghai.

No other documents of importance.

April 20th.—(1) Memorial from the Board of Ceremonies submitting a list of the provincial graduates who have been subjected to the usual test examination before being allowed to compete for the degree of *chin shih*. These graduates have been ranged in four classes. It is suggested that all who have been placed in the first three classes be allowed to compete at the coming examination. In the fourth class there are placed eleven names. Of these, five individuals have either failed to maintain the proper metrical order in their verses, have not followed the rhyme, or their verses are unintelligible. It is proposed to turn these five candidates back until the examination following the present one. Of the remaining six, there is one who has neglected the metrical order and not followed the rhyme; it is proposed that he be put back for two examinations. The essays of four others contain errors, or do not make sense, and one candidate has used a "tabooed" character. It is proposed to put these five candidates back for three examinations. One individual, who did not finish his paper, it is suggested shall lose his degree of *chü jên* altogether*.

(2) Tso Tsung-t'ang requests His Majesty to sanction the entry of the name of a new temple that has just been erected in Su-chow Fu to the memory of the officers, gentry and men killed in that neighbourhood during the late campaign, in the list of temples to worthies at which periodical sacrifice is offered. The names of 6,138 officers and men killed in action have been verified, the services of the most meritorious of whom have already been brought to His Majesty's notice, and marks of compassion bestowed, but no temple has hitherto been erected in their honour. Chin Shun, Governor of Ili, Hsü Chan-piao, *t'i tu* in command of Szechuen troops, Sung Ch'ing, a *ti tu* of Szechuen in command of a division called the *Yi chün*, and others having written to say that they had collected money for the erection of a temple at Su-chow at which sacrifice might be offered to the *manes* of the officers, civil and military, soldiers, regular and irregular, and common people, who lost their lives during the late campaign, the memorialist directed the authorities at that city to select a site for the erection of the temple. This temple was completed in the month of November, 1877, at a cost of Tls. 6,907, and has been endowed with land to the extent of 190 *mow*, the rent from which will furnish the necessary funds for incense, repairs, &c. The tablets of Yang Shih-chün and Huang Hu-ch'ên, Commanders-in-Chief, with that of T'arhtunga, Deputy Lieutenant-General, occupy the central position in the temple, the services of these officers having been especially brilliant. The tablets of the others are ranged on either side in the order of their rank. In commenting upon the application, the memorialist reminds His Majesty that in the year 1866 the Mahomedan rebels forced their way through the wall, and held the region in which Su-chow is situated for several years in succession, inflicting the most heart-rending cruelties on the inhabitants. The resistance shown by the rebels when an attempt was made to eject them, was met by the most fearless opposition on the part of the Imperial troops and loyal subjects, many of whom sold their lives in the assault of the city of Su-chow. He considers it fitting, therefore, that a memorial temple should be erected in honour of those who have served their country so faithfully, that their souls may be put to rest by periodical sacrifice.—Granted by Rescript.

April 21st.—The following are the subjects, taken from the Five Classics, given at the second course of the examination for the decree of *chin-shih*:—

1.—When the wise man fosters moral worth that it may be applied to the amelioration of the condition of the people, then is the *Yi* great indeed.

2.—The course of the moon among the stars gives wind and rain.

3.—[With their baskets round and square]

Containing provisions of millet.

With their light splint hats on their heads,

[They ply their hoes on the ground.]

4.—In autumn, in the ninth month, the Marquis of Ts'e, the Duke of Sung, an officer of Keang, and an officer of Hwang, made a covenant in Kwan.

5.—The fragrance of herbs that ascends from the wine-cup is a respectful [offering to Heaven.]

(1) On the application of Tsêng Kuo-ch'üan, a memorial board is ordered to be issued to the temple to the God of the city at Liao-chou-ch'êng in the district of Juich'êng in Shansi. In the spring of last year prayers for rain offered up to this deity proved eminently successful.

(2) Postscript memorial from Tso Tsung-t'ang. He learns from Liu Chin-t'ang, Commissioner of the Office of Transmission, that a certain expectant official of the ninth grade has forged some warrant notes for the issue of corn, whereby he obtained under false pretences 1,965 catties of corn, which he sold to an expectant Brigadier-General for Tls. 19. The fraud having been reported to Liu Chin-t'ang, he caused the two officers to be summoned before him, when they admitted the charge, and returned the corn into store, and also gave up the money, which has been confiscated. At a time like the present, when supplies of grain are of such immense importance, the infliction of the ordinary penalty would be insufficient to mark the heinousness of the crime committed. It is proposed therefore that the officer who stole the corn be banished into military servitude on the Amoor, and that the Brigadier-General who bought it knowing it to be wrongly come by, be dismissed the public service.—Granted by earlier decree.

(3) The Governor of Shantung reports the execution by the *ling ch'ih* process of a lunatic who murdered his father. The lunatic, Chao T'ien-tu by name, lived with his father in the Tê-p'ing district, and had always been a dutiful son. Last year he went mad, but as he had lucid intervals and gave no trouble, his father begged the *tipao* and his neighbours not to report the matter to the authorities, as he wished to take charge of his son himself, and disliked the idea of his being kept in custody. One day last May, the lunatic's wife went home to see her parents, leaving her husband and his father alone in the house. They slept in the same room, and during the night the son had a sudden access of mania. While in this state he seized a hoe and assailed his father who was lying on the *k'ang*, inflicting such injuries upon him that he died on the spot. The neighbours, hearing a noise in the house, hurried in and found the maniac dancing about the room with a hoe in his hand. He was secured, and his wife was sent for, and after some delay, owing to the absence of the *tipao*, the crime came to the ears of the Magistrate, who had the man arrested and brought before him. He was perfectly mad, however, and the answers given by him were quite incoherent. The crime having been clearly proved, he was passed on to the higher courts, coming finally before the memorialist, who, having satisfied himself of the accuracy of the facts, proceeded to put the law into execution. As this law admits of no extenuation of the crime of parricide on the ground of insanity, he caused the prisoner to be led forth bound to a public place and there executed by the slow and painful process, his head being forwarded to the scene of his crime.

(4) Postscript memorial from the same officer reporting the result of a tour of inspection of the works on the Yellow River and the Grand Canal. The report goes into uninteresting details on the subject of the respective condition of various portions of the embankments, and the manner in which they have been, or are about to be, repaired at weak points.

April 22nd.—(1) The Privy Cabinet Office announce that they have been honoured with the Imperial commands to defer the change to the summer hat until the 4th proximo.

(2) Pên Ch'ien, Deputy Lieutenant-Governor of Petunê, is allowed to retire from the public service on the ground of ill-health.

(3) A decree. Tsêng Kuo-ch'üan, Governor of Shansi, reports that his old wound has broken out afresh, and applies for leave to recruit his health. He further solicits permission to vacate his post. Tsêng Kuo-ch'üan has hitherto been conscientious in the performance of his duties, and during the progress of the famine in Shansi has specially displayed an untiring activity in the execution of schemes of relief and re-organisation, whereby tranquillity has been secured to the country. At a time like the present, when there are difficulties on every side, the Court relies particularly upon his services.—Let two months *congé* be bestowed upon him, that he may recruit his strength with a quiet mind. There is no necessity for him to vacate his post.

(4) Memorial from the Censor Li Fan advocating the propriety of extending the number of appointments to District Magistracies allotted to metropolitan graduates, who, he considers, are not fairly treated in this respect. District Magistrates stand *in loco parentis* to the people, and hence, to perform the duties of this office satisfactorily, a man must have education whereby he is enabled to comprehend the principles upon which he should work. This being the case, there can be no better class from which to select men for these appointments than that of the *san kuan* graduates, or those who have failed to reach the higher degrees in the Han Lin College, and are "released from their studies." The memorialist goes into the subject at great length, employing technicalities and making use of allusions that are extremely confusing and difficult to follow. The sum of his suggestions, however, is given above. (See *Gazette* of 27th March.)

(5) In a postscript memorial, the same Censor complains of a new regulation made by the Board of Revenue by which metropolitan officers, civil and military, below the third grade, are compelled to go to T'ung-chow to draw their half-yearly allowance of rice, which is issued in the spring and autumn. Situated at a comparatively long distance from Peking, the journey to and from T'ung-chow takes

* It is obligatory upon a provincial graduate to pass his test examination for the degree of metropolitan graduate before the lapse of three *hui shih* examinations, or nine years after he has attained the *chü jên* degree. If he neglects to attend, or fails to pass within this time, he loses both his *chü jên* and *hsin ts'ai* degree. If he attends three examinations for the *chin shih* degree and fails to pass, he is allowed to appear before a commission of selection and take his chance of obtaining an appointment to the rank of District Magistrate, a minor office at Peking, or a district officer of instruction.

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time, and as the rice allowed each official only amounts to a few piculs; by the time he has deducted the cost of porterage and his own expenses he has not much left as a balance. If he sends a servant to draw it, the store-keepers play him all sorts of tricks and put difficulties in his way. This is not considerate or kind treatment; and the memorialist hears that there is such a large stock of grain stored in T'ung-chow that unless some less hard and fast method of issue be adopted there will be larger stocks than the granaries can hold. He would propose with a view to averting this possibility the following arrangement. Thirty years ago, the *Bo-i*, or bondsmen attached to the princely families, drew their allowance of rice from T'ung-chow. The Princes have always drawn their rice from T'ung-chow, and, if the *Bo-i* attached to their respective establishments be again made to draw their allowances simultaneously with that of the head of their house, civil and military officials below the third grade might draw their allowances in Peking instead of the *Bo-i*. He has further to represent that he is given to understand that much corruption exists at the granaries in T'ung-chow, which is to be traced to the machinations of the underlings employed there. With a view to checking the malpractices complained of, he would suggest that orders be given for each granary to be opened in turn for the issue of rice.

April 23rd.—(1) Tê P'ing-ah 德平阿, Colonel at Kirin, is appointed Deputy Lieutenant-Governor of Petunê.

(2) Ting Pao-chêng, Acting Governor-General of Szechuen, reports the execution of a criminal who murdered three members of a family under the following circumstances:—Hu Yung-hung, a native of Tzŭ-yang Hsien in Szechuen, was on terms of friendship with two married women called Ch'ên Liu *shih* and Ch'ên Hung *shih* respectively, as well as one Wu Ping-fa, his three victims. Ch'ên Liu *shih* was the sister-in-law of the mother-in-law of Hu Yung-hung, and Ch'ên Ho-t'ai, another of the victims, was the son of Ch'ên Liu *shih*. Last year, Hu Yung-hung opened a cotton business in partnership with Ch'ên Ho-t'ai, but afterwards retired from the business as a bankrupt, owing debts to Ch'ên Ho-t'ai to the amount of twenty-two strings of *cash*. One day in the month of April last year, Hu Yung-hung further applied to Ch'ên Ho-t'ai for a loan of 2,000 *cash*, which the latter agreed to lend him a little later on. Some weeks later, Hu Yung-hung was passing by a tea-shop next door to Ch'ên's house where he saw the latter drinking tea at the same table with one Chu Kuo-chang, so he entered the tea-house, and asked Ch'ên for the money he had promised to lend him. In reply, Ch'ên taunted him rather roughly with his debt to him, which he reminded Hu had not been paid, and added that a loan was not a debt, and could not be claimed in that arbitrary sort of way. Hu Yung-hung retorted that Ch'ên had broken faith with him, whereupon Ch'ên cursed him freely, and a war of words commenced. Chu Kuo-chang then came forward as a peacemaker, and Hu Yung-hung went home. On his return, he began to brood over the way in which Ch'ên had cursed him in the presence of a number of people, and his heart was filled with indignation and hatred; so much so that he determined to wreak his vengeance by killing Ch'ên. With this intent, he armed himself with a knife used for splitting bamboo, and returned to the tea-shop, where he found Ch'ên and Chu still sitting over their tea. He then hid himself in a dark corner outside the shop, and when Ch'ên came out he drew his knife and stabbed him repeatedly in the side and other places. Ch'ên cried out for help, and ran back to his house, where Hu stealthily crept after him, but he was stopped by Chu, who, hearing the cries for help, ran forward and caught hold of him from behind. When Hu found he could not free himself from Chu's embrace, he gave a backward thrust with his knife, and stabbed Chu on the thigh, which caused him to let go his hold. Hu then went to Ch'ên's house, and found a man in Ch'ên's employ at the door, who caught hold of him and tried to stop him. He again used his knife, and stabbed the man on the left elbow, when he, too, ran away. Hu next proceeded to enter the house, where he encountered Ch'ên Liu *shih*, and Ch'ên Hung *shih*, both of whom in turn caught hold of him and tried to stop his advance. Hu, whose rage was still unappeased, determined to kill them too, so he stabbed them both with all his might and they fell to the ground. Ch'ên Ho-t'ai's married sister and a servant, who heard the cries for help and ran in to the rescue, next fell in his way, and he wounded the woman. The servant then tried to snatch the knife from him, when he received a stab in the leg, so he picked up a stone to heave at Hu, who, fearing he would do him a mischief, attacked him again and stabbed him in the region of the spine which brought him to the ground. One Li Yü-hsing next appeared on the scene, and seeing all these people lying on the ground, the two women being dead, and the man in a dying condition, asked Hu what it was all about. Hu declared himself to be the murderer, and went off to the magistracy and gave himself up. A trial was held, and the guilt of the murderer being clearly established in the successive courts before which he was brought, he was sentenced to summary decapitation with exposure of the head.

April 24th.—(1) Memorial from Ch'ung Ch'i, Lieutenant-Governor of Jeh Ho, reporting the rehearing of an appeal case in which Li K'o-sin, a Mongol of the Kh'arach'in tribe, accused Sung Chi-chapa, a *Tabunang*, or noble, of his tribe, with having killed his uncle. The circumstances of the case, which has formed the subject of repeated appeals to the Censorate, are as follows:—Li K'o-sin's family were originally *Bo-i* or bondsmen in the service of the Prince of Kuo. His great-grandfather, Li Ming-yuan, was transferred with the Prince's daughter when she married the *Tabunang* Tawalisêng of the Kh'arach'in tribe, and her husband bestowed upon Li K'o-sin's great-grandfather three *ch'ing* of land, appointing him custodian of the family cemetery. When Tawalisêng died, he left no heir, and Sung Chi-chapa was adopted as his successor. Now Sung Chi-chapa was constantly calling upon Li K'o-sin's father, Li Lien-shêng, and his uncle Li Lien-kuei, to supply him with money for his needs, causing them to be beaten when they refused to do so. He further cut down the small trees that were planted in front of the Princess's tomb of which Li K'o-sin's father was custodian. In the early part of the year 1878, Sung Chi-chapa ordered a certain Mongol to apply for a loan of money from Li Lien-shêng and Li Lien-kuei, but they declined to lend him any. Li Lien-shêng shortly after died, and Sung Chi-chapa then sent for Li Lien-kuei to come to him. When he had gone half way, Li Lien-kuei's apprehensions of a beating got the better of him and he ran away and hid himself in the house of a friend called Wang Lo-san. Li K'o-sin, who did not know where his uncle had gone, thinking that he was getting maltreated at the hands of his *Tabunang*, went to enquire after him, when Sung Chi-chapa, disgusted at Li Lien-kuei having escaped him, told Li K'o-sin that his uncle had been beaten to death. Li K'o-sin, not believing this story implicitly, looked everywhere for his uncle, but could not find him. While engaged in this search, he came across a certain individual called Kuan San, who, when he heard Li's story, recommended him to appeal to the Court of Censors at Peking, drawing up a petition for him. The Court of Censors reported the case to His Majesty, who sent it back to Jeh Ho, when the above facts were elicited. The memorialist's predecessor Yên-hsü, who was Governor at the time, not being able to discover any explicit law pointing out whether or no servants who accompanied their mistresses into Mongolian families were to be treated in the same manner as Mongolian bond-servants, requested His Majesty to give orders for the question to be considered by the proper authority. Before a reply was received, Yên-hsü retired and gave over charge of this case amongst others to memorialist. The Mongolian Superintendency has now written to say that Li K'o-sin's ancestors, having originally been *Bo-i* in the establishment of the Prince of Kuo who accompanied the Princess to her husband's home, are not Mongols at all, and he should therefore be dealt with according to the law applicable to Chinese subjects. The memorialist, having received these instructions, consulted the penal code on the subject, and he finds that it is there laid down that the penalty for slaves, male or female, bringing an unwarrantable charge against the head of the house shall be the same as that inflicted upon sons and grandsons under similar circumstances. Now, the penalty for a son or grandson bringing a false charge against his grandfather or grandmother, or father or mother, respectively, is death by strangulation, and the law goes on to say that cases which are not met by a special clause shall be dealt with analogously, *i.e.*, that the law which meets the conditions shall be applied in a more severe, or a mitigated form, as circumstances may require. The memorialist has carefully searched the law, but can find no special clause to meet the case of Li K'o-sin who has brought a false charge of murder against his master, inasmuch as he is not a bond-servant, and he therefore proposes to apply the law regarding unwarrantable accusations brought by bond-servants against the head of the house, in a mitigated degree. In the case of a bond-servant, as shown above, the penalty is death by strangling, and he has accordingly sentenced Li K'o-sin to a hundred blows of the heavy bamboo followed by banishment to a distance of 3,000 *li*. Kuan San, the man who induced him to appeal, should be punished, but as he has run away, it would be inexpedient to pass sentence upon him before he is caught. As Sung Chi-chapa, in a fit of disgust, himself told Li K'o-sin that his uncle had been beaten to death, there is some slight excuse for the latter's charge, and it is suggested that his sentence of banishment be further modified to three year's expulsion to a given place. On the expiration of his sentence he will be sent back to his proper Banner, and handed over to his original master. Sung Chi-chapa, who has evidently been guilty of extorting money on repeated occasions from Li Lien-kuei and his brother, will be handed over to the chieftain of his League, who will exercise a strict control over him.—Referred to the Board of Punishments.

(2) The Governor of Chêkiang reports the despatch of the first instalment of tribute rice for the capital from the three prefectures of Hangchow, Chia-hsing and Hu-chow. These three prefectures are assessed for the present year at 411,300 piculs of rice. 160,900 piculs have now been sent forward, 86,100 being carried by steamer and the rest by junk.

April 25th.—(1) Postscript memorial from Tso Tsung-t'ang. Kao Wei-hsia, former Magistrate of the Ch'ing-shin district in Kansu, obtained leave to vacate his post in the year 1876 on the ground of ill-health, and returned to his home in Hunan. Early last year he reported himself to the Governor of Hunan as convalescent, and that officer furnished him with the usual letter to the Board of Civil Office, after having satisfied himself by personal inspection of his fitness to return to duty. Provided with this letter, Kao Wei-hsia presented himself at

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the Board in Peking, and was inspected at the Inner Council by the committee of high officers who take it in turns to superintend the appointments of officials to the minor posts and see that the recommendations sent up from the provinces are in order. Kao Wei-hsia was pronounced eligible for employment by this committee, and their approval was sanctioned by Imperial decree. He then obtained a letter from the Board of Civil Office to the Governor-General of Kansu, and returned to that province, reaching Lan-chow Fu at the end of last year. Upon presentation of his letter from the Board, it was found that it was not stated in the letter that he was to resume possession of his old post. He accordingly prayed the memorialist to represent this fact to His Majesty and call the attention of the Board to the omission. The law provides that when an officer vacates a post on the ground of ill-health and is again employed, he shall return to the post he left. This has been the practice observed for many years past. In accordance with this law, Kao Wei-hsia, having now recovered from the illness which forced him to retire, and being furnished with a letter to the Kansu Government, after having reported himself at the Board and been presented to His Majesty, should resume possession of his old post. The memorialist finds him to be of suitable age and robust health, and quite fit for resumption of duty. It is his duty, therefore, to request His Majesty to sanction the re-appointment of Kao Wei-hsia to his original post of Magistrate of the Ch'ing-shin District.

(2) A long memorial from Chou Hêng-ch'i, Governor of Shantung, reporting the trial of a captain in the army, Kao Yu-chên by name, who had been passing himself off at Chefoo and other places as an agent from the Government of Kansu for the purchase of foreign munitions of war, and had extorted money from different people. The facts of the case are, briefly, as follows :—Kao Yu-chên had obtained a petty military rank in Honan for services against the rebels in the capacity of volunteer, and had risen to the rank of captain. In 1876, he was serving in Kansu, and finding he had no special duties and no money, he made up his mind to go to Shantung and look up a friend in that province who, he thought, would let him have some money. He managed to get carts and horses for nothing along the road from the various territorial authorities by giving himself out to be a special agent of the Kansu Government for the purchase of munitions of war. He hired one or two men as servants at different places, but on arrival in the Huang District in Shantung, his funds gave out, so he hit upon the following plan for raising money. He loosened the cords that lashed an empty box on to the back of his cart, and it naturally fell off soon afterwards into the road. After he had gone some distance, he got down from the cart and made a pretence of assuring himself of the safety of his box, feigning great indignation at its loss, and declaring that it had been stolen. He then drew up a statement to the effect that the box contained money and clothes, and directed his servant to take it to the District Magistrate with a demand for its value to be made good. The carters were summoned by the Magistrate, but their stories did not agree, while the empty box was unfortunately picked up and brought to the Magistrate, who discovered on inspection that it could not have contained the articles enumerated. The captain then determined to quit the place, which he did incontinently. On reaching a small place in a neighbouring district, he put up at the inn, and managed to pick a quarrel with a respectably dressed man who was also a lodger in the inn, and had a fight with him, at the close of which he declared he had lost a foreign watch and some other things, which had been stolen from him in the *melée;* that he was an official on a secret mission of enquiry, and that his antagonist had better make good the loss if he would avoid unpleasant consequences. The man, Shao Hai-hang by name, to save himself from further extortion, agreed after some demur, being further coerced by threats accompanied by menaces with a dagger Kao Yu-chên brandished in front of him, to pay Tls. 28 down, and to give a promissory note for Tls. 46 more. On the following day, Kao Yu-chên left the inn, but returned after he had gone a short distance, declaring that the promissory note had been stolen from him, and that the innkeeper must make it good. He eventually agreed, however, to accept an opium lamp instead, with which he departed. On arrival at Fu-shan Hsien, he went to an old clothes shop under pretence of buying some clothes, and stole a roll of silk. Three days after, he reached Chefoo, where he visited another old clothes shop styled "Nieh P'ei Lin," where he stole three silk garments. When the loss was discovered, the shopman went to Kao Yu-chên to complain, but he denied the theft, threatened the shopman, and ended by drawing a knife on him. Thinking that complaints would probably be laid against him by his various victims, Kao then prepared a visiting-card on which he style himself a brevet colonel called Sun, who had been sent by the Kansu Government to purchase munitions of war, and called on the Taotai. The Taotai, thinking it strange that he should not have had official intimation of the approach of an agent for the purchase of military stores, made some enquiries of Kao, which increased his suspicions as to the real character of the latter. On his departure, therefore, runners were sent to follow him. When Kao heard he was being dogged, he started off for Wei Hsien, but on arrival there he found the police were after him with a warrant issued under the Taotai's orders, at whose Yamên Shao Hai-hang and the other dupes had filed petitions. He started off again, but was caught on the borders of the Huang District. He has been sentenced to banishment to the Amoor, where he is to be put to duty of a laborious and painful nature. —Referred to the Board of Punishments.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Council Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 14th May, 1880, at 9.30 a.m.

Present :—Messrs. R. W. Little (Chairman), H. R. Hearn, Geo. J. Helland, J. Bell-Irving, Louis Mendel, Alex. Sim, W. C. Ward, John H. Wisner, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for week ending 13th instant, is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

General Municipal Rate, Foreign.—Return for March quarter is submitted :—

SUMMARY OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE—FOREIGN.
March Quarter, 1880.

Houses Assessed.	1879.	Rental. @ 6%	1880.	Rental. @ 8%	Increase	Increase
		Tls.		Tls.		
Foreign Settlement	400	422,707	409	413,722	9	8,985†
Hongkew Settlement	205	89,853	220	88,510	15	1,343†
Total..	605	512,560	629	502,232	24	10,328
Occupiedby Foreigners	504	..	526	..	..	..
Occupiedby Natives	29	..	33	..	..	..
Empty.....	72	..	70	..	..	..
Total Assessment..	..	512,560	..	502,232	..	..
Tax Colected	..	6,497	..	* 8,439	..	1,942

* Outstanding Tls. 68. † Decrease.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—Report from Inspector is submitted, stating that on 8th inst. he found all the cattle in the native dairies free from any disease.

Native Proclamations.—The following proclamations are ordered to be posted in the Settlement :—

I am in receipt of a despatch from the Superintendent of Circuit Liu, containing instructions to the following purpose :—

The Consul-General Dr. Focke has forwarded to me a communication, wherein he adverts to the fact that Chinese selling fowls, ducks and all kind of live poultry about the Settlements, carry them on poles, feet tied together, and head downwards, an attitude which the cries of the animals make offensive both to eye and ear. This mode of carrying live animals has been prohibited heretofore; but it seems that the notification has sunk into oblivion, and that the old practice, notwithstanding it hurts the law of God and mankind, has sprung again into existence. The Consul-General, therefore, requests me to issue a new notification, with the publication of which you are entrusted by the present instruction.

In receipt of this despatch, I may add that proclamations interdicting the abuse in question have been repeatedly issued in former times. As it has now nevertheless become necessary to publish a new prohibition, I trust that the owners of poultry-shops in the Settlements as well as country-people offering poultry for sale will all without exception obey my commands, and put their fowls, ducks, etc., into baskets. They are not allowed to carry them on poles, feet tied together, and head downwards. Those who infringe this prescription will be, on being apprehended by the police, brought before me and most severely punished. Obey with trembling, let nobody disregard these my commands.

True translation,
(Signed) CH. FEINDEL.

Whereas enticing people to gambling is an act detrimental to the interests of the population, the suppression of those establishments in the Foreign Settlements that heretofore issued the Pai-hŏ Lottery tickets and others of various other names, was, as show the records, strictly carried out. Since spring of the present year, however, it happens that persons of no avowed means of subsistence, under the pretence of being in possession of collections of household furniture, as tables, settees, clothing-stuff and like articles, have set up agencies which issue tickets similar to those of the Manila Lottery, inducing people to take stakes. This, in truth, amounts to nothing else than playing for money. Ignorant people in the coveteousness of their heart, fling away their whole purse by buying these tickets, but when at the drawing, not one out of thousand comes out a winner, they have nothing else but to repent and be silent. These establishments, belonging to the same category as the Pai-hopiao, are met now everywhere already, and their number is fast increasing from day to day; a very improper thing indeed, the suppression of which must be considered as a matter of necessity.

To this end, I issue this proclamation, after the promulgation of which I expect the tipaos and persons of every calling to pay strict obedience to its contents. The gambling establishments are to be shut within the space of one month, and their owners to seek other ways towards making their livelihood. In presence of the ignorance of some people I cannot but instruct and punish. If, therefore, there be any one to trespass on the limit prescribed for the abolition of the said agencies, I shall certainly have him brought before me and punished without mercy. Don't pretend not to have been cautioned. Let all obey my injunctions with trembling and none of those concerned depart from them.

The agencies, known to me and now opened in the Foreign Settlements, are the following :—1, Kwang-t'ai-ho; 2, J'ueh-sai-tê; 3, Shah-li; 4, Pao-t'ai; 5, Kwang-t'ai-hsieh; 6, Li-chi; 7, Fa-chi; 8, Ch'üan-chi; 9, Shun-chi; 10, Hsin-chi; 11, H'ui-fêng.

There are several others, the exact names of which have not come to my cognisance.

True translation,
(Signed) CH. FEINDEL.

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Volunteers—Artillery Ponies. — On the recommendation of Major Holliday, it is decided to authorize the purchase of six ponies for the Artillery, and to provide stabling for them.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE SHANGHAI POLYTECHNIC.

MINUTES *of a meeting of the Committee of the Chinese Polytechnic Institution and Reading Rooms, 4th May,* 1880.

Present :—Mr. W. V. Drummond, Chairman ; Mr. Hsü Hsueh-tsun, Treasurer, Dr. Macgowan, Mr. Tong Mow-chee, Mr. Wang Chun-foo, and Mr. John Fryer, Secretary.

It was mentioned that the object of the last meeting of the Committee was to witness the enclosure of the title deeds of the land, within a large stone tablet to be let into one of the walls of the building, and to bear a suitable inscription,—all according to Mr. Hsü's proposition. Mr. Hsü, on being asked respecting the tablet, explained that he had not yet been able to prepare a suitable inscription, and hence the tablet remained unfixed; but that he would endeavour to complete the work within three months.

The Treasurer's statement of Accounts for one year and ten months ending on 10th December of last year was laid on the table and approved. The Accounts when balanced at that date were engraved on a board which hangs at the entrance of the building, and which also contains a general statement of receipts and disbursements from the commencement of the undertaking.

ACCOUNTS.

THE TREASURER IN ACCCUNT WITH THE CHINESE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION AND READING ROOMS.

Dr.

1878.	Tls.
To donation of Mr. Wu, $5,000	3,700.000
,, interest on ,,	300.000
,, donation through Treasurer as per last report	1,000.000
,, rent of 10 houses for six months	52.925
1879.	
Dec. 10th.—To rent of 10 houses for one year	118.630
Tls.	5,171.555

Cr.

1878.	Tls.
Mar. 31st.—By balance paid H., and S. Bank	1,135.75
By Builder's account for vestibule	422 65
,, ,, for 10 houses	417.75
,, Chemicals, apparatus, &c.	26.00
,, Scientific apparatus	932.50
Dec.	
By Furniture, &c.	6.375
,, Wages, Taxes and other current expenses	137.365
1879.	
By Scientific Apparatus	519.620
,, Repairs and additions	133.710
,, Furniture	42.780
12th Dec.	
By Wages, Taxes and other current expenses	113.480
,, Balance in Treasurer's hands	1,063.575
Tls.	5,171.555

E. and O. E.

HSU HSUEH-TSUN.

The collection of scientific apparatus, diagrams, books, &c., being now complete as far as necessary for the present, and Mr. Hwa having last year undertaken to act as resident curator without expense to the Institution, so as to give all necessary explanation to visitors, it was deemed advisable to begin at once to call public attention to the Institution in native newspapers, and in various other ways. It was hoped that the number of visitors, which is still small, would be thereby considerably increased, so that a series of lectures or classes would be organised at an early date. The doors are to be opened daily as before, from morning to night, and all respectable natives admitted.

The native houses built by Mr. Hsü on the south side of the vacant land belonging to the Institution, and yielding a regular income of about $15 per month, were approved by the Committee. It was further suggested and agreed to that more houses of the same kind might be built with funds in hand, on ground not likely to be required for some time to come, so as to increase the regular income of the Institution.

A large building, commenced by a Chinese gentleman named Tai, at his own expense, with the idea of presenting it to the Institution, as a place where himself and other natives might live and carry on the study of chemistry and similar subjects, was next brought before the notice of the meeting. Mr. Tai left Shanghai as soon as the materials were got ready and the frame-work had been erected. Mr. Hsü stated that he had written to him on the subject, and that he had handed over the unfinished building with the materials as a gift to the Institution. He also stated that he had written to official friends in Tientsin for subscriptions to complete the building and to erect other buildings as lecture-rooms and dwelling-houses for students. A favourable reply had already, he said, been received.

The Treasurer brought before the meeting a proposition to the effect that the Polytechnic Institution being a public building established for the benefit of the native portion of the community the Municipal taxes ought to be remitted as is the case with other public places which he named. He further thought that means should be employed to obtain exemption from the land-tax paid to the Chinese Government. Mr. Drummond promised to forward a letter to the Municipal Council in the name of the Committee, and Mr. Hsü to forward one to the Taotai of Shanghai asking that the Institution might be relieved from these heavy items in its current expenses.

Mr. Drummond's valuable gifts of a cabinet of mineralogical specimens and a series of large coloured illustrations were accepted by the Committee with many thanks. It was also mentioned by the Secretary that the Hon. Mr. J. H. Ferguson, when visiting the institution a few weeks ago, had intimated that a collection of working models of dredging machinery and similar apparatus might be expected shortly from Holland.

It was determined that the scheme formerly proposed for erecting a building for the purposes of an Exhibition should be kept in abeyance for the present, but yet not lost sight of. The Secretary was authorised to write to Messrs. Bourne and Co. thanking them and the large and influential committee they had called together in London for the valuable services and co-operation they had rendered; and to ask, that as there is no immediate prospect of carrying out that portion of the scheme the committe should dissolve. Meanwhile it was resolved to place any affairs of the Institution that may hereafter require management in London entirely in the hands of Sir Walter Medhurst and Mr. Wylie.

It was decided to ask Mr. Hart, the Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai, the Hon. J. H. Ferguson, Minister for Holland, Mr. Chên, the Magistrate of the Mixed Court, Mr. Chun-fai-ting, of the C.M.S.N. Co., and Mr. Hwa, the resident curator, to join the Committee; also to ask Mr. Glover, the former Chairman, to become a corresponding member; also to ask the Secretaries of the Chinese Reading Rooms at Amoy and Chefoo to become ex-officio corresponding members.

The Secretary was asked to prepare a report showing the progress of the Institution, to be published with the accounts at an early date.

(Signed) W. V. DRUMMOND,
Chairman.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS FOR THE CHINESE.

MINUTES *of a meeting of the Committee of the School and Text-Book Series, held at the London Mission, Shanghai,* 10*th May,* 1880.

Present :—Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, Chairman ; Rev. Dr. Y. J. Allen, Rev. W. Muirhead, Treasurer, and Mr. John Fryer, Acting Secretary.

The Chairman expressed the pleasure he felt at this opportunity of presiding at a meeting of the Committee after having been its Chairman for over two years.

The first subject brought before the meeting was Dr. Martin's translations of Bluntschli's *Droit International* and of Fawcett's *Political Economy*, both of which works had been completed and a limited number of copies printed at Peking. The Doctor said he was prepared at once to print another edition of the works at his own expense at Shanghai of the same size of type and page as had been fixed for the series, and to supply 300 copies to the Committee at the wholesale price. This offer was gladly accepted, and Mr. Muirhead expressed his satisfaction that two works of such a high standard and acceptable character should be among the first books published of the series.

The subject of copyright of the various books was introduced by Dr. Allen, and discussed at some length with special reference to certain works of the series. It was determined that the blocks of all works printed at the expense of the Committee should belong exclusively to the Committee, and that the writers should not be allowed to print from them for their own purposes, although it would always be in their power to cause fresh blocks to be cut, or to print for themselves from moveable type. In case of money being advanced to cover expenses incurred in the preparation of works, such sums must be taken account of in fixing their selling price, and the copyright cannot belong to the writer till such sum has been refunded through the sale of a sufficient number of copies. No money will be advanced to any writer until his work is completed, and has received the full approbation of the Committee.

With respect to the collection of subscriptions in Peking, Dr. Martin said that he had never undertaken the task as represented in the minutes of last meeting. The matter being now in the hands of Mr. Holcombe, he hoped that the Peking subscription list would soon prove satisfactory. He also stated that Mr. Owen at Peking was making good progress with his work on Geology, and expected it would be completed at least by the end of the year. His own work on Mathematical Physics is also completed, and is left in the hands of Professor Li, not to be printed till his return to China.

A syllabary designed for the expression of foreign proper names by Chinese characters was next laid on the table by the Chairman, who explained that it originated in a scheme framed by Bishop Schereschewsky and Dr. Edkins, and had subsequently been partly remodelled by himself and Mr. Chapin. He would like to see it reprinted in Shanghai and circulated among those engaged in translation work all over China, with a view to aid in coming to a general agreement as to the plan of rendering proper names. After a discussion it was agreed to wait till it could be ascertained how long it would likely be before H.E. Li Fung-pao would complete his Chinese atlas at Berlin, and that this atlas with the list of names belonging to it should in the meantime be adopted as far as possible. Mr. Fryer was asked to write to Berlin at once, and Dr. Martin promised to make careful enquiries when he reached that city in the course of his travels.

Dr. Martin then formally tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Committee, in view of his being absent from China for a considerable time, and nominated Mr. Muirhead as his successor.

Mr. Fryer reminded the Chairman that on a former occasion, when he had proposed Mr. Muirhead as a member of the Committee, he was overruled by Dr. Williamson, who was then presiding, and who stated his opinion that the Committee, being appointed directly by the Missionary Conference held

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in Shanghai, had no power to add to their number.

Dr. Martin replied that he considered the Committee naturally possessed a self-perpetuating power, so that it could fill up vacancies and increase its numbers when necessary. Otherwise it was liable to extinction. It was evidently an oversight on the part of the Conference not to specify that the Committee should be self-perpetuating, and the only thing to be done under the circumstances was for the Committee to take the necessary measures for self-preservation. This was accordingly determined upon.

Mr. Fryer then formally proposed that Mr. Muirhead should become a member of the Committee, and Dr. Allen further proposed that he should be elected Chairman. These propositions were carried unanimously.

Mr. Muirhead expressed his acceptance of the post, and, in the name of the Committee, wished Dr. Martin much enjoyment of his well-earned holiday. In reply, Dr. Martin hoped that on his return the School and Text-book Series would be well-nigh completed, and that good service had been done all over the Empire.

The meeting then adjourned.

Amusements.

THE SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND KOBE RIFLE SHOOTING MATCH.

The rifle shooting match between teams from the Kobe Rowing and Athletic Club, the Hongkong Volunteers, and the Shanghai Volunteers, took place on Thursday at the different ports. The Shanghai team, as we have already mentioned, consisted of the highest scorers in the recent Spring Rifle competition, and was undoubtedly the best the Model Settlement could produce. The conditions of the match were seven shots at the 150, 200 and 300 yards ranges; the competitors to fire standing at the 150 yards range, and in any position they liked at the two other ranges. The target was the same as used at Wimbledon for short ranges, and the scoring was likewise the same, namely, five for a bull's-eye, four for an inner, three for a magpie, and two for an outer. Each competitor had to pay an entrance fee of $2, to go towards providing a cup to the individual who made the highest score in the match, which was of itself a contest for "honour and glory."

The Shanghai team assembled at the range at six o'clock in the morning. Major Commandant Holliday was in command, and Sergeant Anderson, of No. 2 Company, and Sergeant Bois, of No. 1 Company, acted as umpires. The weather was favourable, light good, with no glare, and little wind at the first two ranges, but at the 300 yards range it freshened and now and then came in gusts. The targets were duly proved by the umpires and then the shooting commenced. The standing position is new to our volunteers, being only imperative in the first period of the class firing. The scores made at the 150 yards were not as good as had been made in practice, only 184 being made out of a possible 280, which is but a little better than an average of magpies. Sub-Lieutenant Lanning made the highest total at this range, 29 out of a possible 35, while Lieutenant Tucker, who on the previous day made six bulls'-eyes and an inner at the same range, was next with 27, while Private Dunman, the champion shot in the Spring competition, had to be satisfied with 20, the lowest score of the team with the exception of Corporal Vincent's 18. But at the 200 yards range, where the competitors could shoot in the position they are accustomed to, there was a decided improvement, the total of 236 being twelve better than an average of inners. Here Private Dunman came to the fore with 32 out of a possible 35. Sub-Lieutenant Lanning was still "well on," as his total of 31 shows, while four of the other five each made 29. The wind had now freshened, and in consequence at the 300 yards range an allowance in sighting had to be made. The scoring fell below that at the previous range by 26 points, while it was exactly the same number of points higher than the total at the first range. The total was 210 points—14 less than an average of inners. Private Bowman's 30 was the best individual score at this range, and he finished with four successive bull's-eyes, which made up for his bad beginning at the first range, where he only succeeded in finding the bull once. Sub-Lieutenants Lanning and Glass and Private Dunman each made 28, while Lieutenant Tucker and Sergeant Rex tied with 26, and Corporal Vincent, whose score was the lowest at the other two ranges, beat Private Buchanan with 24 as against 20.

Subjoined are the scores :—

		150 yards.	Total.	200 yards.	Total.	300 yards.	Total.	Grand Total.
Sub-Lt.	Lanning...	4335554	29	4553455	31	4544434	28	88
Lieut.	Tucker ..	4532553	27	5344535	29	3524444	26	82
Priv.	Dunman..	3232235	20	5554355	32	3535543	28	80
Sergt.	Rex	4343524	25	4455335	29	4553333	24	80
Priv.	Bowman..	3252333	21	2453555	29	4245555	30	80
Sub-Lt.	Glass	2333334	21	4355444	29	2555453	28	78
Priv.	Buchanan	4433324	23	4554355	29	4244222	20	72
Corp.	Vincent..	2252232	18	4545343	28	3233535	24	70
			184		236		210	630

The total of 630 is 70 in excess of the total made by the Shanghai team that competed in the last match against Kobe, and one less than the Kobe score on that occasion. The following is each competitor's average per shot :—

	Average per shot.	
Sub-Lieut. Lanning	4.199	(inners.)
Lieut. Tucker	3.904	(magpies.)
Priv. Dunman	3 809	,,
Sergt. Rex	3.809	,,
Priv. Bowman	3.809	,,
Sub-Lieut. Glass	3 714	,,
Priv. Buchanan	3.428	,,
Capt. Vincent	3 333	,,

In the evening the result of the shooting here was telegraphed to Kobe and Hongkong. A telegram was received from Kobe giving the total made by the team there as 642, with Thornicraft as the highest scorer with a total of 85. On the following day a telegram was received from Hongkong stating that the score of the competing team there was 495 points. Kobe, therefore, wins the match with an advantage of 12 points over the Shanghai team, and 147 points over the Hongkong team. The telegram from Hongkong did not state the highest individual score made, but we are informed that it is pretty safe to conclude that it is not equal to the 88 made by sub-Lieutenant Lanning, of No. 2 Company, S.V.C., as against Mr. Thornicraft's 85 at Kobe. If this conclusion proves correct sub-Lieutenant Lanning wins the Cup to be provided out of the entrance fees, which conveys with it the honour that he proved himself to be the best marksman in the three competing teams.

CRICKET.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS v. SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in an easy victory for our gallant defenders, who, winning the toss, went in first and scored 170 against which the Club only made 77. For the Volunteers, Private Burrows played a fine innings of 62, and Sergeant Anderson also played well and hit hard for 47. The bowling of the Club was by no means on the 'spot,' and their batting was very indifferent—perhaps the leather-hunting in the strong sun was the cause of this. The only two who succeeded in running up their score into double figures were Townsend and Spinney. The bowling was well on, and little fault could be found with the fielding of the Volunteers, who, it must be admitted, acquitted themselves remarkably well.

Below we give the full score, from which it will be seen that only one innings was played by each team, time not permitting of any further hostilities.

By the kind permission of Admiral Patterson the Band of the U.S. flag-ship *Richmond* played a capital selection of music. The weather was beautifully fine, and as a consequence there was a fair attendance of spectators, among whom we were pleased to see so many ladies.

Appended is the score:—

S.V.C.

Private Burrows, c. Johnston, b. Percival	62
,, Tottie, b. Brown	1
Corp. Lamond, c. Brown, b. Percival	0
Major Holliday, c. Johnston, b. Percival	6
Sergt. Anderson, b. Brown	47
Private Veitch, b. Percival	4
,, Rowland, b. Percival	10
,, Dunman, not out	17
,, Valentine, st. Johnston, b. Percival	3
,, Anton, c. Johnston, b. Percival	0
,, Ward, b. Brown	1
Trooper Walker, b. Brown	1
Byes	3
Leg Byes	3
Wides	12
Total..	170

S.C.C.

H. R. Hearn, b. Tottie	6
R. H. Percival, b. Rowland	1
G. H. Townsend, c. Anton, b. Tottie	13
F. Grose, b. Tottie	0
Sir W. Johnston, c. and b. Rowland	1
W. F. Spinney, b. Tottie	10
G. U. Price, b. Rowland	0
E. C. H. Dent, c. Veitch, b. Tottie	7
F. A. Groom l.b.w., b. Tottie	9
C. F. R. Allen, c. Anderson, b. Tottie	9
J. L. Brown, run out	4
J. S. Fearon, not out	8
Byes	2
Wides	7
Total..	77

Correspondence.

MISSIONARY WORK IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—The question of the union of the various Christian Churches is of such interest to all, whether laity or clergy, that I trust you will open your columns to the discussion which is needed before the object can be attained.

While the present missionary policy of founding and controlling native churches is maintained there can be little hope of such a union. Presbyterians, Baptists, Churchmen and Roman Catholics can never unite while they consider their religion bound up with their Church, but all might work together if they would set to work to preach Christianity in place of their respective rules, and the ultimate advantage of that form which has most truth in it would be better served and sooner attained by attending to the main truths on which all forms depend, rather than as at present by wearying over the forms before the foundation is laid. At present, instead of spreading, each church is devoting itself to narrowing its enclosure, and in constant attention to the special doctrine and discipline of the flocks of which the missionaries have made themselves the pastors. They seem one and all to forget that their mission out here is to spread the message of the Gospel and that only.

Missions like the China Inland Mission, whose ministers wander about from place to place preaching the word and scattering the seed broadcast, do much good, but much harm is done by their brethren teaching the enquirers who come to them that Christianity means joining their special society and submitting themselves to their foreign discipline.

For this is the secret of the opposition Christianity meets. Once listened to, Christian truth must necessarily prevail, but an honest Chinaman is prevented by

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his patriotism and common sense from submitting himself to a foreign rule, and the condition of membership is of itself sufficient to prevent his considering the truths presented to him.

Nor is it right or desirable that the missionary body should thus arrogate to themselves the superintendence and governance of the native churches. Christians are commanded to spread the knowledge of Christianity and carry the message of the Gospel to the heathen, but they have no warrant for doing more, nor can their insistance on ruling and regulating the churches have other effect than the like insistance on the part of the early Catholic missionaries had in Europe ages ago; the establishment of an intolerable foreign Church which will for centuries prevent the spread of Christianity.

But if missionaries will confine themselves to their proper work, preaching the main Christian truths, they may all work in unity, and look for great results, for the Chinese take great interest in the discussion of religious questions, and, as shown by the spread of Buddhism and Mahomedanism among them, will readily adopt truth, reaching them from foreign sources, if it be not bound up with foreign rule and interference.

Yours very truly,

A Layman.

Amoy, 12th May.

CHANG CHIH-T'UNG'S MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—The Chinese draft of Chang Chih-t'ung's memorial on the provisions of the Treaty of Livadia has been hawked about Shanghai in manuscript for some time. The first copy that appears to have been recognised as genuine, or as likely to be genuine, was picked up seven weeks ago in a room over an opium-shop in the Foochow Road occupied by a social club of Cantonese youths, one of whom brought a rough and badly written manuscript from Tientsin. A gentleman from Nanking found himself in the club-room, and being attracted by the literary grace and style of composition of this manuscript, which was lying on the table, filched a copy of it, and showed the copy to a friend, a writer in one of the foreign Consulates. The writer had no difficulty in identifying the composition as really a genuine memorial by Chang Chih-t'ung, as the sub-Reader's published memorials on such subjects, as the suicide of Wu K'o-tuh, are written in pure and elegant style, quite *sui generis*. Up to this point the story is no doubt pure fabrication. What happened probably was that the Consulate employé or his friend, the 'gentlemen from Nanking,' picked up the manuscript in an opium-shop, where, by the indiscretion of an official person, whose wits were temporarily beclouded, it had been left behind. Various copies were made by the gentleman from Nanking, whose name is the Chinese equivalent for Jorkins, and 'presented' in different quarters. It is five weeks since the presentation was made to some of the local officials, and if they are engaged in re-translating the English version of the memorial into Chinese, for their own information, it shows them to be possessed of an amount of energy with which it is not usual to credit them. It may be that the Taotai has never seen it, as has been affirmed, but I am in a position to state that, if he has not had in his possession at any time during the past month the copy of Chang Chih-t'ung's memorial now on my table, he must be a very incurious man, and the people of his establishment either dull or disloyal. The 'gentleman from Nanking' some five weeks ago met in a tea-shop a young friend on the staff of the *Shên Pao*, and, putting the memorial before him, asked him if he had ever seen anything like that before. The young friend was inexperienced enough to say that something like it had already been declined at their office, and thus the *Shên Pao* has been put to the unnecessary trouble of laying extracts from Chang Chih-t'ung's flowing periods before its readers in the form of a translation of a translation. A document such as this seldom finds its way to Shanghai, but in the great provincial centres they may be picked up at any time amongst the hangers-on of the yamêns. An unnecessary eagerness to purchase, exhibited by a foreign buyer, is at once followed, as in the case of curios, by gross frauds on the part of the vendors of these documents, and no amount of literary skill can make it absolutely certain that an unstamped document is genuine. In the present case all that can be said is that a careful comparison of the original of Chang Chih-t'ung's memorial with his other memorials shows a similarity of style which affords the strongest presumption that it is genuine. Your contemporary has doubtless the best proofs of its authenticity, but it is entirely at fault in supposing that there was any special difficulty in being 'presented' with a copy here in Shanghai at any time since the 20th day of the 2nd moon.

Yours truly,

Amicus.

Shanghai, 20th May.

THE QUESTION OF THE OPIUM SHOPS.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—Several times you have taken notice of the closing of the opium-shops in the city, and you mentioned that it was probable the question would be brought by the native authorities before the foreign residents. The serious question was presented, what would be done without the Tls. 17,000 Municipal revenue derived from this source? It is known that Governor T'an Tse-tso has closed the opium-shops throughout the province. This has been thoroughly and effectively carried into effect. His simple method, if the law is disobeyed, is *confiscation*. Within twenty-four hours the luckless landlord brings all his title deeds to the yamên. A census is now being made and upon every door is registered the number of opium-smokers within. It is likely that only in a few cases a true record is made.

Shops which once have been opium dens are closely watched. Not long since, in one case the landlord lost his house, the man who allowed the smoking was imprisoned, and the district constable was beaten and fined $70. A glance at the shops reveals the fact that these dens are opened by the lowest and vilest of the population. Over three years ago when Governor T'an was Prefect of Soochow, he closed the opium-shops (and they have not since been re-opened) and it was a matter of notoriety, and well known in many instances to the writer, that those who were shut out from their Soochow homes went with their lamps and pipes to Shanghai, and thus the population of the foreign Concessions was materially increased by what is usually called the *scum*. Since the general closing throughout the province it would be hard to tell if Shanghai had gained by the hundreds or the thousands. It is not probable that the city shop-keepers went far, as the Settlement is considered a refuge.

It has been justly stated that it has not caused as yet the sale of opium or its consumption to decrease, but dens of vice have been closed, which were hotels for thieves and villains.

Yours truly,

A Reader.

Soochow, 20th May.

THE SILK TRADE.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—A thoroughly one-sided Guild notification has been published, which should hardly pass without remark.

The buyers of rereeled Silk are to take notice, that the false packing and deliberate cheating, practised in the making up of rereels, are to be quietly accepted as matters of custom, and the happy seller is to depart rejoicing.

The Silk merchants ignore the fact that their plan to avoid the loss they sustain, by having skeins picked out of their cargo, is to pack the whole *honestly*, not by substituting Taysaams for Tsatlees, or Shaou-hings for Hainings, or adulterating to the extent of 10 or 20 per cent. with sugar, which now necessitates the picking they complain of.

When inferior and intentionally false packed hanks are found as at present, it is only a proper punishment that they should be forfeited, as an endeavour to check the attempted cheating which is only too frequently successful.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

Silk Inspector.

21st May.

Miscellaneous.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT THE FRENCH MUNICIPAL HALL.

We have been asked to publish the following official account of a visit of H.E. Monsieur A. Bourée, the newly-appointed French Minister to Peking, and B. Garnier, Esq., the newly-appointed Consul-General, to the French Municipal Hall on Thursday last.

Jeudi à 3 heures de l'après-midi Monsieur A. Bourée, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de France en Chine, et Monsieur Garnier, Consul Général de France à Shanghaï, ont été reçus à l'Hôtel Municipal par le Conseil d'Administration de la Concession Française.

Monsieur E. G. Vouillemont, Président du Conseil, a accueilli le Ministre et le Consul Général à leur arrivée, et après leur avoir présenté MM. A. Myburgh, Vice-Président; N. Bettembourg, L. Gouilloud, Conseillers, leur a souhaité la bienvenue en ces termes :—"Monsieur le Ministre,—Je crois être l'interprête du Conseil en vous disant combien nous sommes heureux que vous ayez bien voulu venir visiter le siège de nos travaux.

"Le Conseil y voit une preuve évidente de l'intérêt que vous prenez aux affaires de la Concession.

"J'ai à peine besoin de vous assurer, Monsieur le Ministre, de notre entier dévouement et le Conseil, comptant sur celui de M. le Consul Général, ne doute pas d'arriver à résoudre, à la satisfaction de tous, les questions qui pourront se présenter pendant sa gestion."

Monsieur le Ministre a pris ensuite la parole pour remercier le Conseil de son accueil, dans les mots suivants :—

"Monsieur le Président et Messieurs,—Il m'est bien doux, je vous assure, après la longue traversée que je viens d'accomplir, de me trouver au milieu de vous dans cette maison où tout concourt à me rappeler la France et à engendrer l'illusion que je ne l'ai point quittée. Au surplus, bien que nouveau venu en Chine, je ne suis pas étranger aux questions que je vais avoir à y traiter; car, pendant les années où j'ai été chargé de la sous-direction des affaires de Chine au Ministère des Affairs Etrangères, j'ai pu me préparer à l'étude des matières se rapportant à nos intérêts généraux dans ce pays et à ceux plus particuliers de notre Concession Française de Shanghaï."

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"Monsieur le Président, je suis d'autant plus sensible aux obligeantes et courtoises paroles de bienvenue que vous venez de m'adresser, que nul plus que moi n'est convaincu de la nécessité d'établir entre les agents politiques ou consulaires en Chine, récemment désignés par le Gouvernement de la République, et le Conseil Municipal de Shanghaï, des rapports de cordialité étroite et de confiance réciproque. Comment cette entente n'existerai-t-elle pas? Un grand Ministre, homme de bien et de haute intelligence, disait effectivement un jour: "*Les principes justes sont toujours d'accord avec les intérêts légitimes.*" Notre devoir à nous est de représenter fidèlement les premiers, comme votre mandat à vous, Messieurs, est de personnifier les seconds. Il ne dépend de moi ni, j'en suis sur, de mon ancien et excellent ami, M. Garnier, que cette harmonie féconde n'existe entre nous tous et ne s'affermisse au mieux de nos intérêts généraux et particuliers. Le langage que votre aimable Président vient de tenir m'assure que de votre côté vous vous rendrez en confiance ce que nous vous apportons en sympathie.

"Je ne sais donc pas ce qui pourait jamais altérer entre nous une bonne intelligence à laquelle j'attache le plus grand prix et qui fera la sécurité, l'honneur et la force de la grande famille française dont, á des titres divers, nous sommes tous ici les représentants."

Sur l'invitation du Président, Monsieur le Ministre et Monsieur le Consul Général ont visité l'Hôtel Municipal jusque dans ses moindres détails, et passé en revue la Garde sous les armes.

En se retirant, Monsieur le Ministre a adressé de nouveau quelques paroles aimables au Conseil et l'a felicité de la bonne tenue et de l'excellente installation des différents services municipaux.

Cette visite restera longtemps dans la mémoire de ceux qui ont été assez heureux de pouvoir y assister et apprécier l'urbanité et le charme qui distinguent Monsieur Bourée et l'aimable bienveillance de M. B. Garnier, le nouveau Consul Général de France à Shanghaï.

(Translation.)

At 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the Conseil d'Administration of the French Concession received Monsieur A. Bourée, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for France in China, and Monsieur Garnier, Consul-General for France at Shanghai, at the Municipal Hall.

Mr. E. G. Vouillemont, President of the Council, waited upon the Minister and the Consul-General upon their arrival, and after presenting to them Mr. A. Myburgh, Vice-President, and Councillors Bettembourg and Gouilloud, welcomed them in the following terms:—"Monsieur le Ministre,—I do but interpret the feelings of the Council when I assure you of the pleasure you give us in thus kindly visiting the scene of our labours.

The Council recognise in it a convincing proof of the interest you take in the affairs of the Concession.

It is hardly necessary to assure you, Monsieur le Ministre, of our entire devotion, and relying upon your support and that of the Consul-General, the Council feel confident in their ability to settle satisfactorily whatever matters may present themselves for their consideration during their term of office."

His Excellency then returned thanks to the Council for the reception which they had accorded him, in the following words:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen:—After the long journey which I have just accomplished it is extremely gratifying to me, I can assure you, to find myself in the midst of you in this hall, where everything tends to remind me of France and to foster the illusion that I have not quitted it."

"Although a new arrival in China, I am no stranger to the questions I shall have to treat, for during the years that I have been entrusted with the sub-direction of Chinese affairs in the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères I have been in a position to make a study of these matters and of their bearing upon our interests in this country generally, and in particular upon those of the French Concession of Shanghai."

"Mr. President, I appreciate so much the more the obliging and courteous words of welcome which you have just addressed to me, because no one is more convinced than I am of the necessity of establishing thoroughly cordial relations and a mutual confidence between the political agents and Consuls in China recently appointed by the Government of the Republic, and the Conseil Municipal of Shanghai. And why should not this *entente* exist? To quote the words of a great Minister, a man of worth and high intelligence, "Les principes justes sont toujours d'accord avec les interêts légitimes" (The principles of justice are always in harmony with legitimate interests.)—Our duty is to be faithful exponents of the former, while yours, gentlemen, is to represent the latter. It will not be my fault, nor, I am sure, that of my old and excellent friend M. Garnier, if this fruitful harmony does not exist between us all and greatly strengthen our interests both generally and individually. I feel assured from the sentiments just expressed by your worthy President that you will on your side return us in confidence what we offer in sympathy."

"I know nothing, therefore, which should prevent a good understanding between us, to which I attach great value and which will add to the security, honour and strength of the great French family which we all alike, though in different ways, here represent."

Upon the invitation of the President, a thorough inspection of the Hôtel Municipal was made by the Minister and the Consul-General, and the Police Force was paraded.

Before leaving, the Minister again addressed a few courteous words to the Council and congratulated them upon the excellent order and discipline maintained in the various Municipal departments.

This visit will long remain impressed in the memory of those who were fortunate enough to be present and to appreciate the urbanity and the charm which distinguish Mr. Bourée and the amiability of Mr. B. Garnier, the new Consul-General for France at Shanghai.

MURDER AT YOKOHAMA.

The American vessels visiting Japan are becoming notorious for the outrages perpetrated by members of their crews. Within the last few months two murders have been committed at Kobe by American sailors, and now another is reported from Yokohama. From the *Gazette* we learn that Robert Kelly, second officer of the American ship *Bullion*, was on shore on the morning of the 9th inst., when he appears to have been in company with the cook and a seaman named Ross, both belonging to the vessel. A quarrel occurred in a tavern, but nothing worse than high words followed, and at about 4 a.m. they all returned on board. Mr. Kelly was in the galley waiting for coffee being prepared by the cook, when Ross, who had changed his clothes and armed himself with a long knife, approached and asked the second officer if he was as good a man on board as he pretended to be on shore. The mate told Ross to go and lie down, coming partly out of the galley as he spoke, whereupon Ross stabbed Kelly in the neck, and again on the arm and face. Kelly died almost immediately, and Ross was arrested.

At the inquest held on the body of the deceased, the Deputy-Marshal in the United States Consulate deposed that when he arrested Ross, he (Ross) was under the influence of liquor, was very noisy, and threatened to do for someone else. Witness further deposed as follows:—We uncovered the body as it lay on the hatch to shew it to Ross, and one of the men said:—"You see what you've done?" He said: "Yes, that's all right. Let me shake hands with him. I'm friends with him now as I was before. He was the best friend I had." While going ashore he admitted killing the mate, but tried to defend his conduct. When we got him close to the Hatoba he hung his head down and seemed to be thinking, and muttered to himself:—"I killed Kelly? I could not have done it when I went on board. I went to the forecastle and had a drink, and then I went to the galley. Yes, that must be when I did it. I would not have stabbed him if he had not had a knife in his hand." I found meat and bread on a plate in the galley all covered with blood. There was also a case-knife and a long carving knife; the former was greasy, and the latter unsoiled. I examined Ross's bunk and found the knife produced sticking in a beam, a white shirt, and a suit of clothes with blood on them. The shirt is bloody all over, and the sleeve looks as if a knife had been wiped on it. When Ross saw me making up the bundle he said:—"That blood was on those clothes before. That was from the mate and the cook kicking me." I examined Ross when he came ashore, and he had no blood marks about his body. I also found in his bunk a lemonade bottle about one-third full of liquor of some kind. I left the bottle there. We brought him up from the Hatoba in a jinriksha. Some one asked him why he was being taken to gaol. He then asked us:—"Where are you taking me to?" I said to gaol. He then asked:—"What for?" I replied for killing Kelly. He remarked:—"Me kill Kelly? I had no reason to kill Kelly. He was my best friend." He repeated that several times, and told us not to be joking with him, that it was nothing to joke about, and that he would not hurt a child. He appeared very drunk when I got him to the gaol, and he slept for seven or eight hours. When we were taking Ross over the side of the ship I said to him:—"There's the man you killed." He replied:—"Yes, I killed him. I suppose I'll swing for it, but I don't care a d——n."

The following verdict was returned:—We, the jurors, having duly heard and considered the testimony presented on this hearing, and having viewed the body of the deceased, do hereby find that the deceased, Robert Kelly, late second mate of the American ship *Bullion*, came to his death in the galley of the said ship on the morning of the 9th instant, from wounds made by a knife in his neck and body; which wounds were given by John Ross, a seaman on said ship. And we further find that said killing was deliberate and malicious, and amounted to the crime of murder, and that said crime was committed on the ship *Bullion*, while she was lying in the harbour of Yokohama.

C. H. Haswell,
E. S. Smith, } Jurors.

Approved,

Thos. B. Van Buren,
Consul-General.

THE MURDER ON BOARD THE "CENTENNIAL" AT HIOGO.

William Drinkelle, second mate of the American ship *Centennial*, was brought up in the United States Consular Court at Hiogo, on the 7th inst., before J. Stahel, Esq., Consul, acting judicially, and Messrs. J. F. Gorman, J. A. Weed, R. H. Davis, and R. G. Walsh, Associates. It will be remembered that Drinkelle shot C. H. Abbott, late first mate on board the *Centennial*, on the 3rd April last. He was tried for murder, and at the close of the investigation the proceedings were forwarded to the United States Minister at Tokio.

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The Court now delivered judgment in the following terms :—I find William Drinkelle guilty of murder in the first degree, and I adjudge and sentence him, the said William Drinkelle, to suffer the penalty of death, in such time, place and manner as the United States Minister to Japan may direct. (Signed) J. Stahel, United States Consul, Acting Judicially.

The Assessors concurred in the finding and sentence.

A despatch was read from the Hon. J. A. Bingham, United States Minister at Tokio, in reference to the case, expressing his approval of the finding of the Court. He, however, postpones the issuance of the warrant of execution, to enable him to lay the case before the President for such action on his part as may in his judgment ensure the public interest.

Law Reports.

U.S. COURT FOR THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF FOOCHOW.

Foochow, 15th May, 1880.

Before M. M. De Lano, Esq., *Consul, sitting as Judge, and* Theo. F. Jones and David W. Chandler, *Associates.*

Thomas Rothwell *v.* W. W. Parkin, *et al.*

The Court to-day delivered judgment in the above cause as follows :—

This suit is brought upon the petition of Thomas Rothwell—a British subject residing in Shanghai—to effect recovery upon a judgment obtained by him in the month of February of last year, in the Court of the United States Consulate at Shanghai, an execution having been issued from the Court and returned unsatisfied.

The petition sets forth as follows :—That on the 3rd day of February, 1879, at Shanghai, in the Empire of China, in the United States Court for the Consular District of Shanghai, before David H. Bailey, Esquire, Consul-General and Judge of the Court, the plaintiff recovered a judgment which was duly delivered by said Court, against the defendants for breach of contract at Shanghai, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and fifty and $\frac{58}{100}$ dollars, Mexican, besides the costs of action amounting to fifty-five and $\frac{60}{100}$ dollars, Mexican ; that no part of said judgment or costs has been paid, and no property of the defendants can be found in the Consular District of Shanghai. That plaintiff is informed and believes that defendants are owners of certain estates in land and houses situated at Foochow. That defendants have attempted and are attempting to transfer, or have transferred to one H. Olmsted of the State of New York or New Jersey, their said lands and houses in Foochow aforesaid, under and by virtue of a pretended assignment of the same in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York, and in fraud of the plaintiff, and for the purpose of preventing him from having his said judgment satisfied. That there is great danger of the defendants removing or disposing of their property, whereby plaintiff will lose his claim ; wherefore plaintiff prays that judgment may be given by this Honourable Court against defendants in favour of plaintiff for the sum of two thousand five hundred and six dollars and eighteen cents and the costs of this action."

"Plaintiff further prays that the aforesaid lands and houses or other property, real or personal, of the defendants within the jurisdiction of this Court, sufficient to satisfy said judgment, may be forthwith attached and held to secure the same."

Upon the filing of the said petition, together with affidavit of non-residence of defendants, and an attachment bond, a writ of attachment was issued from this Court against certain property lately in possession of the defendants, in pursuance of a "Decree of Attachment" which has the force of law in the United States Consular Courts in China, the ground of his application being, in substance, that defendants had attempted or were attempting to transfer said property by a pretended Deed of Assignment to one H. Olmsted.

The defendants in their Answer admit that they were indebted to the plaintiff, and that a judgment was obtained in the United States Consular Court at Shanghai, but they dispute the grounds upon which it was based. They admit that three-eighths of the property attached by order of this Court was until the making of a Deed of Assignment of the same, the property of two of the defendants, but allege that by a Deed of Assignment duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the seventh day of December, 1878, and made between all the defendants, of the first part, and Henry M. Olmsted of the State of the New Jersey in the United States of America, of the second part, all their right, title, and interest in and to this said property, as well as all their other property and interests situated in the Empire of China, were conveyed to the said Henry M. Olmsted, in trust, for the benefit of their creditors. A certified copy of the said Deed of Assignment appears in evidence.

The testimony of Mr. Pim is in substance as follows :—That he was, at the date of the assignment and for some time previously, a partner in the firm of Olyphant & Co. (but a British subject), and that the property now under attachment by an order of this Court, was at the date of the assignment to Olmsted the property of the firm ; that previous to the registration of the Deed of Assignment, it stood registered in the firm name of Olyphant & Co., in the records of the United States Consulate ; that the title papers (deeds of perpetual lease) were executed to Olyphant & Co., and that the title papers, as well as the property itself, were in the possession of the firm.

That the late firm could have conveyed the property, and had they done so, they would have given a deed of transfer in the usual way, signing thereto the firm name of Olyphant & Co. That he, on a former occasion, sold property of the firm here, signing the firm name to the deed of transfer. He was not a partner then, but was authorized to sign the firm. That the property represented nine thousand dollars or more of the firm's assets, and appeared in the firm's books in *Real Estate* account ; that if sale had been made of it before the assignment, the amount realized for it would have been placed to the credit of *Real Estate* account and cash debited.

The legal title to the property seems therefore to have been in Olyphant & Co. previous to the assignment, and if a legal transfer was effected by the act of assignment, it is now the property of the assignee, and no other title as opposed to such legal one can found an action, *actio in rem.*

Besides relying upon the testimony of Mr. Pim that Olyphant & Co. were the owners of the property, it seems perfectly competent for the Court to take cognizance of a fact which is a matter of record in this Consulate, that fact being that the property stands registered in the firm name, there being no record of its transfer until the 1st March, 1879, when the Deed of Assignment by the firm to Henry M. Olmsted was registered. There is before this Court, upon which to base its judgment, first, the petition of the plaintiff ; second, the answer of the defendants ; third, the testimony of Mr. Pim, and documentary proof of the assignment. Upon these, and the law governing such cases, our judgment is to be based.

The important questions to be determined are :—

First.—Were the defendants, Olyphant and Company, the owners of the property now held under the attachment previous and up to the date of the Deed of Assignment to Olmsted ?

Second.—Did the said assignment effect a lawful transfer of the property in question to the assignee ?

The first of these questions seems to be settled by the testimony of Mr. Pim, which stands undisputed and unquestioned. The second question involves the consideration of a subject which has received much attention and able discussion in the American Courts, and the conclusions which have been reached have been conflicting.

The pleadings of the plaintiff have been founded upon the doctrine that the insolvent laws of the State of New York—where the proceedings in insolvency were laid, and where the assignment was made,—have no legal effect beyond the territorial limits of that State, and that therefore the assignment, in pursuance to those laws, did not effect a legal transfer of the defendants' property in this Consular jurisdiction.

In support of this theory plaintiff has cited Story's Conflict of Laws and Kent's Commentaries, wherein the general principle involved is discussed, and has referred to decisions in American Courts as follows :—Booth *v.* Clark, 17, Howard ; Ogden *v.* Saunders, 12, Wheaton ; Harrison *v.* Sterry, 5, Cranch, and Paine *v.* Lesser, 442, American Reports ; from which he deduces, that an attachment under the *lex rei sitae* will prevail, notwithstanding notice of a prior assignment under the insolvent laws of New York.

The question involved in nearly all of the decisions cited was—whether a discharge in bankruptcy or under the insolvent laws of a State could be pleaded in bar to a suit to recover upon a debt due from the discharged debtor at the date of said discharge to a creditor who was a citizen of another State who had not proved his claim, and therefore had not been a party to the proceedings where the discharge was obtained. That question is not involved in this case.

The plaintiff seems to have relied upon the principle of law which obtains in the United States, that an assignment in a Bankruptcy in a *Foreign Country* does not effect a legal transfer of the property and effects of the bankrupt situate in the United States as against the rights of an attaching creditor there. The case at bar is not one of a nature to be affected by that principle.

Insolvent laws are statutory laws of States, and by comity effect is given to such laws of one State by the Courts of a sister State where the *lex rei sitae* does not intervene to forbid it.—As a *general* rule personal property follows domicile of the owner, and in the disposition of it, effect is to be given to the laws of his domicile. The same may be said of *immovable property* when the laws of the State where it is locally situate do not establish a contrary rule. It was held in Rogers *v.* Allen, 3rd Ohio, 488, that an assignment in one State would convey immovable property in another State, if not in derogation of the *lex rei sitae.* In Louisiana, a voluntary assignment giving preferences executed in the State of New York, where such an instrument was lawful, was held to have taken effect on a vessel then at sea, and an attachment levied on the vessel on its arrival in port in Louisiana was held to be inoperative to defeat the assignee's title. Southern Bank *v.* Wood. 13 La. Ann. 554.

In Vermont the operation of an attachment is prevented by a voluntary *foreign* assignment, where an actual change of possession has taken place. Hanford *v.* Paine, 32 Vermont 442.

The exception to the *general* rule above mentioned is found in States in Christendom. In these the *lex rei sitae* governs.

The law of New York is the law of the domicile of the defendants, and the operation of the law is such that creditors may prove their claims and share in the dividends, or, being residents of another State than that in which the contract was made and was to be performed, they may elect not to prove their claims, but seek their remedy in the subsequent acquisitions of the defendant debtors.

Where an attachment or garnishment has been made according to the local law, *rei sitae*, before any assignment by the debtor, or by operation of law *in envitum*, it may well be held that in such a case the attaching creditor is entitled to priority over the assignee.

Questions may arise upon the conflict of laws, where an assignment is validly made of personal property in one country by the owner thereof, and the property is at the time of the assignment locally in another country, by whose laws it is liable to be attached by a trustee process or garnishment, and an attachment is actually made by a creditor of the assignor before notice of the assignment. In such a case, as we have seen (Southern Bank *v.* Wood), if notice thereof is given before judgment in the suit, the assignee will be entitled to maintain his priority of title. Story's Conflict of Laws, 399. The same rule applies as to immovable property, if there be no law of the country where such property is situated, intervening to prevent it.

We come now to consider the effect of an assignment in New York, in pursuance of the laws of that State of property locally in China when such an assignment was made.

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The treaty between the United States and China confers upon citizens of the United States residing here, or having property here, ex-territorial rights, and according to section 4 of the Act of Congress approved 11th August, 1848, every citizen of the United States must bear with him the same protection as to his person and property which he would enjoy in his own State under the laws of the United States, which must include Acts of Congress, and Statutory laws of his own State not in conflict with a superior law. The treaty confers judicial functions upon our Minister and Consuls, as the substitute for the local jurisdiction, which, in each controversy, would control it if it arose in a State of the United States.

Seeing then that citizens of the United States and their property are not controlled by or subject to the laws of China, and that the jurisdiction exercised by officers of our Government is to be enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States and the common law, one may enquire, of what is this system of law composed?

This question is answered by a late Attorney-General of the United States, in an elaborate opinion upon the Act of Congress to carry into effect certain provisions of the treaty above mentioned, as follows:—"The laws of the United States comprehending the Constitution, Treaties, Acts of Congress, Equity and Admiralty law, and the law of Nations, public and private, as administered by the Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts of the United States, together with *Decrees* and Regulations made from time to time by the Commissioner (U.S. Minister) which shall have the force of law."

The property under attachment was assigned by the defendants in pursuance of the laws of their domicile, and the writ of attachment was issued in pursuance of a "Decree of Attachment" made and issued by a Commissioner of the United States in China. The attachment was issued after notice of the assignment. Which process shall have priority? I am clearly of the opinion that that which was prior in point of time has priority of right to control the property.

The assignment had the effect to convey the property of the defendants *co instanti*, and the registration of the Deed of Assignment in the proper Court of Record in New York is to be regarded as lawful and sufficient notice of the transfer. Mr. Pim has been in charge of the property here attached since the failure of the firm, representing the assignee.

The plaintiff in his plea seems to have attached importance to the fact of his being a British subject, but if account were to be taken of his nationality, he seeks here relief which he could not obtain in an English Court if the defendants had been Englishmen and had made an assignment under the bankrupt or insolvent laws of England, for "a British creditor will not be permitted to hold property acquired by a judgment under any attachment made in a foreign country after such assignment."

This Court is asked for judgment against the defendants for the amount of the judgment and costs in the Shanghai Court, namely, Two thousand five hundred and six dollars and eighteen cents, with interest, and costs of this action. The validity of the judgment obtained at Shanghai is not questioned, and it is therefore the duty of this Court to give such effect to it as lies within its power entered in.

Judgment is entered in favour of the plaintiff for the sum of *Two thousand five hundred and six dollars and eighteen cents*, and a further sum of *ten dollars and ten cents* costs incurred in the Shanghai Court after judgment—together with a sum for *interest* at the rate of *eight per cent.* per annum from 3rd February, 1879, to date, amounting to *two hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-five cents;* and *one-half* of the costs of this action. Execution will be issued.

The attachment is dismissed, and the remaining one-half of the costs, which have resulted from the attachment proceedings, will be paid by the plaintiff.

M. M. DE LANO,
U.S. Consul, Acting Judicially.

Approved
THEO. F. JONES,
D. W. CHANDLER. } *Associates.*

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 24th May.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq.

R. (Captain TILMOUTH) *v.* THOMAS JONES.

The prisoner was charged with being absent without leave from the steamer *Sestos*, of which vessel he was a fireman.

Mr. W. HANDYSIDE TAPP, H.M.'s Registrar of Shipping, appeared to prosecute.

GEORGE SKINNER, sworn, said that the prisoner was arrested on Saturday afternoon for the offence with which he was charged, and that after he had been taken in custody he was noisy and abusive in his language. The chief engineer of the steamer subsequently came to the Station, and it seemed that the prisoner and John Hearn (who was subsequently charged before Mr. Wilkinson with the same offence as Jones) regretted their conduct and said they would go on board their ship. When they left the Station, however, they failed to do so, and were arrested on Sunday.

WILLIAM SMITH, police constable, sworn, said that he met the prisoner and Hearn at 1.30 a.m. on Sunday, when Jones asked his advice, saying that the ship they belonged to was to have left at 10 o'clock the previous evening. He advised them to accompany him to the Station, and they did so.

HIS WORSHIP sentenced the prisoner to 14 day's imprisonment with hard labour.

R. (Captain TILMOUTH) *v.* JOHN HEARN.

The prisoner was the companion of Jones, whose case had just been dealt with, and he was accused of a similar offence.

He admitted the charge, and was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 21st May.

Before the Chinese Magistrate CHEN, and W. R. CARLES, Esq. *British Assessor.*

Three petty cases of theft and assault were disposed of, two of the culprits receiving a month's imprisonment each, and the third getting the same punishment with 100 blows in addition.

Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer & Co. sued Tung Chin Chi for Tls. 11,700, the value of piece goods, &c., of which he had not taken delivery. The case had been before the Court on a previous occasion. The Court now found that sufficient evidence had not been produced to prove that the contract had been completed, and judgment was accordingly given for the defendant. The defendant, however, was ordered to pay Tls. 50 for not having returned the Customs re-export passes to Messrs. Dysdale, Ringer & Co., when he determined not to conclude the contract.

A native merchant named T. W. Song sued a man called Chao Lien-hua as security for a defaulting shroff to the amount of Tls. 812. The Court considered that there had not been satisfactory proof that full security had been given, nor that the amount alleged to have been lost was established by the account books produced. The defendant was ordered to pay the sum of $200, which was awarded as damages.

Extracts.

COLONEL PREJEVALSKY'S EXPLORATIONS.

(The Standard.)

Scarcely a year has elapsed since the intrepid and well-known Russian traveller, Colonel Prejevalsky, set out from Turkestan with the intention of making his way through Chinese territory to Lhassa, the capital of Thibet; and already rumours are rife as to his death in the wild and elevated region which lies immediately to the south of the great desert of Gobi, and to the north of his destination. A report from the Chinese authorities in Szechuen makes it appear probable that such has been the case; and as they have recently re-asserted the authority of the Emperor up to the vicinity of Kokonor, the probability is, unfortunately, that their information would be correct. On the other hand, the vagueness of the rumour and the inacessibility of the spot which Colonel Prejevalsky is stated to have reached, leave some room for hoping that the report is untrue, and that the gallant explorer may hereafter be able to wonder at its origin as much as M. Huc did after his safe return from Lhassa, when he read in an old newspaper that "he had been fastened to the tails of wild horses and dragged to death." Our Berlin correspondent has informed us that a special caravan had been despatched in search of the traveller, and that it was expected back at Ourga in the early part of the summer; and until its return, or the receipt of definite news from Szechuen, it will be impossible to set at rest the anxious doubts that have been raised as to Colonel Prejevalsky's safety. Prejevalsky's own previous explorations enable us to conjecture his subsequent movements. South of Shachan he supposed that the spurs of Altyn Tagh range, discovered by him four years ago, would be found, and these we know from other sources are succeeded by a lofty plateau culminating in the Nanshan mountains. The telegrams received lead us to infer that so much was accomplished, and that, when last heard of, the traveller was making his way across the Tsaidom steppe in the direction of Thibet. He must consequently have almost, if not quite, reached his former route from Kokonor, and may have been flattering himself that he held success within his grasp.

This region is the head-quarters of marauding tribes who, constantly driven back by the advancing Chinese, would be eager to attack any caravan promising an easy and rich spoil. At this point, when Prejevalsky was on the eve of reaching the high road from Sining, and of coming under the clear protection of the Chinese officials, all trace of him, for the time being, is lost. Deserted by his guide, who may have had some inkling of coming danger, he probably wandered from the track, and may have fallen into the hands of the Tungus, or of some other marauding clans. His best chance would still remain the possibility of reaching one of the Chinese guard-houses on the main route from Peking to Lhassa. If he has succeeded in doing this he may yet hope to effect his great object of reaching the Thibetan capital, for he will in this stage be only following in the footsteps of his accomplished predecessor, the French priest, M. Huc. Great difficulties will still lie before him; but, so far as they are those of Nature, they will be simple in comparison to those already vanquished. He will, however, have to overcome the repugnance of the Chinese officials to any foreigner entering Thibet, and to remove the opposition of the Lama rulers of that country before he could expect to receive permission to cross the Murus Ussu, the name given to what is supposed to be the stream whence the mighty Yangtsze springs. But if, on the other hand, the tale of Colonel Prejevalsky's death or murder should prove true, this enumeration of the difficulties he had overcome, and of those others which remained in his path, may serve to remind the reader of the perseverance and the courage that the most notable of all Asiatic explorers had displayed in the effort to attain his object.

RUSSIAN TRADE IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

A despatch from London, under date of March 28th, stated that a Russian Commissioner, M. Skalkovsky, had left Odessa on the 9th of the same month, *en route* for San Francisco, on the cruiser *Moscow*. It was also stated that the ostensible object of the journey was to arrange a line of steamers from California to the mouth of the Amoor River. It was said that Russia and America were negotiating concerning M. Skalkovsky's mission.

Regarding this interesting mission the Baltimore *Sun* of late date published a letter from London in which this subject is referred to, and details are given of how the Russian Minister of Finance, General Greig, had appointed the well-known statist and writer, the chief of the literary staff of the *Novoe Vremya*, and the author of several excellent exhaustive articles on Russian trade in the Baltic, M. Skalkovsky, to proceed in the capacity of a special Commissioner to report upon the best means of developing the trade of the region of the Amoor. M.

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Skalkovsky's programme is very extensive and very interesting to Americans on the Pacific Coast. In view thereof, the correspondent asked the Russian gentleman for an outline of it, and here it is :—

First.—To collect information as to the possibility of creating vigorous commercial relations between the Russian ports on the Pacific and those of China and Japan.

Second.—To enumerate the causes that lead to or underlie the present irregularities and general unsatisfactoriness of the steamboat service along the Pacific Coast, and the causes that give encouragement to the American coasting trade, to the exclusion of Russian vessels.

Third.—To report upon the best means of opening up regular communication between San Francisco and the Amoor, in order to furnish the latter with gold-washing machinery and other mechanical appliances of American make.

Fourth.—To investigate the slow development of the coal supply of Saghalien. [Here I would ask the reader of the *Sun* to stop and think for a moment, for the no distant future of Russia's power as interfering with some of England's dependencies, may commence at Saghalien, and already this point is probably under the keen eye of Lord Beaconsfield.]

Fifth.—To discover the causes which have led American and other foreign wares to drive those of Russia from the Chinese market. [I beg also to ask attention to this, for the reason that we should not lose our honest commercial power in the East, and for the reason that England, Germany and France, as well as Russia, jealously watch our progress there.]

Sixth.—To decide whether it is possible to open up a tea trade with Japan, and to compete with America and England in the foreign commerce of Japan, exchanging Russian manufactures for Japan tea.

Seventh.—To collect information as to the relative proportion of Russian, American, English and other foreign merchandise in the markets of the interior of China.

Eighth.—The Chinese predisposition toward one, other, or neither.

The writer continues :—I need hardly comment on these clauses of the Commissioner's programme. They are transparent. At the same time, they are full of suspicion. Russian diplomacy has many guises. Through the subtle avenues of science and commerce, explorations and mercantile enterprises, she has steered her ships of national aggrandizement, and we should be simple to suppose she would not. Why should Russia stand still and let other countries crowd her out? But why should other countries not learn wisdom by experience and have also a proper regard for the golden symbol "Number One ?"

"And when does this Commissioner enter upon his comprehensive programme ?" I inquire of the budding diplomat who recognizes my memorizing his information while I silently am surprised at his generous loquacity.

"M. Skalkovsky will proceed to Wladivostock in the cruiser *Moscow*, which will shortly leave Odessa for the Pacific. Should any unforeseen delay take place in the departure of his vessel, he will proceed to Suez and take passage on board of one of the outward-bound foreign vessels."

"And, permit me to ask, what will be his first process of action?"

"On arriving in the Pacific, he will first investigate the region of the Amour, then China, after that Japan, and finally proceed to San Francisco, to perfect arrangements now in process for the establishment of a regular line of steamboat communication between the American and Russian Pacific Coasts."

Now in all this I could draw out a long and interesting story. I trust, however, something to the intelligence of my reader, who may see between the lines figures and facts. Concurrent with this Commissioner's undertaking, it may also be well to note the increased Russian squadron ordered to the Pacific. In those waters Russia will dominate all foreign natives. If the reader of the *Sun* will take one of those "large maps" Lord Salisbury so generously approves of, and examines England's North American possessions and also Russia's, the prediction I made on this subject in the *Sun* some months ago may not be unworthy of consideration. I then foreshadowed Russia's non-peaceful programme in the Pacific, and I now emphasize it with stronger allusions to Saghalien as a central "point of observation."

NEW TEA FIELDS.

(The Ceylon Times.)

The necessity which we have so frequently pointed out to tea-growers in Ceylon, of opening new fields for the disposal of their produce, becomes more apparent every day, and it is satisfactory to know that the forthcoming Exhibition at Melbourne will be made a means of developing the trade. It is scarcely necessary to say that whatever argument applies to Indian teas holds equally good in respect to the Ceylon article, and we have known for some time past how keenly alive are the tea-producers of India to the necessity for taking steps to secure new customers for their produce.

It is daily becoming more evident that the present depressed state of the tea trade at Home arises from two causes ; the presence of large quantities of low, rubbishy China teas, and the fact that production has outstripped consumption. This being the case, the policy of the tea-producers of India and Ceylon is to endeavour to induce those who now consume China teas to take those of British India or this Island.

There is in the last number of the *Indian Tea Gazette* a letter from a London correspondent evidently well acquainted with the tea trade, and as he himself states, the owner of tea properties in Assam, in which he calls attention to the fact that the only way to meet the present depression in the trade is by reducing the heavy stock of Indian descriptions now in the London market, and this, as he points out, can only be done by shipments to other countries, when the lessened exports to England would very soon affect the price of the article. This writer does not lose sight of the fact that to create a demand for the article in new fields must be a work of some considerable time and difficulty, for the reason that in the matter of tea, people will not so readily change their taste as in regard to other articles. He says with much truth that "Of all acquired tastes, the taste for tea is, in one respect, alone. A man may be accustomed to a particular kind of wine, but if you give him a better of the same class he recognises the fact, will act upon it, and take to the better if no extra expense is thereby contracted. The same rule will apply to other artificially-acquired tastes, such as tobacco, some liqueurs I might name, and others. But it is not so with tea."

We can appreciate the argument to the full that to offer any person a new tea, and to endeavour to induce him to adopt it in preference to the description to which he has been accustomed, will in nine cases out of ten meet with objection and difficulty ; at the same time we know the difficulty would be overcome as in the case of Assam in London and other large cities in England. How desirable it is that this effort should be made is shown by the statement put forward by the correspondent to whose letter we have referred, in which he says : "Were it possible for one short month to make all the denizens of Canada, the United States, and Australia, drink our Indian teas, that one month elapsed, tea-planting in Hindostan would be perhaps the most profitable occupation on the face of the globe."

The task therefore which is before the Indian and Ceylon tea-growers is to open up the vast countries of America and the Australian Colonies ; more especially the latter, seeing that unlike the Americans, our Australian neighbours have little or no taste for coffee, and are essentially a tea-drinking population. This being the case, it should not be a task of extreme difficulty or one requiring more than ordinary perseverance for the introduction of the higher class teas from Assam. We know that in the case of America, notwithstanding the fact that they are very large consumers of coffee, the teas from Java have become general favourites and are now consumed to a large extent, simply because they are of excellent quality, and that their purchasers were content to ship them in the first instance at a loss, until, becoming fully established in the American market, paying prices were obtained for them. The same thing may be done in Australia, and our neighbours in Assam and elsewhere are fully resolved that their produce shall be thoroughly introduced into Australian markets by the establishment in Calcutta of a combination of tea-owners, who it is proposed shall amongst them make an united effort by means of agents in the Colonies. They are convinced "that however cheap they were sold, they would be drunk mixed with other teas, and the thin end of the wedge would have been thus introduced. Their excellence would soon be appreciated by both dealers and consumers, the second year's prices would probably be better, and a very few years would render the further operations of a guild unnecessary, inamuch as the prices attained would tempt others into the same field. The effect on the London market would be *immediate*. The first bare knowledge of the movement would send up prices, and whatever small loss *was* incurred, would from the commencement, I believe, be repaid fourfold to the donors!"

In Ceylon, there are not the same means of combination or action on a similar scale. Our tea industry is comparatively new, and has not the importance of that of India, and there is an absence of those large and powerful companies which in Assam and elsewhere, are able to combine with so much effect ; but we know that whatever is accomplished by the tea-planters of India in opening up a trade with the Australian Colonies, it will be indirectly to our advantage, seeing that once the monopoly of China teas is broken down, an opening is at once made for Ceylon teas as well as for those of India : whatever affects one will affect the other. The present opportunity for making the quality of our produce known, and for establishing a regular trade in the article is most opportune, and we feel certain that the Ceylon Commissioner will have every chance of success in demonstrating to the Australian Colonists the excellence of our teas, and their superiority over the poor stuff they have been accustomed to obtain from China. Once establish agencies in the Southern Colonies, and no matter at what price the first consignments may be sold, their quality will be soon appreciated, and they will then find their true value and obtain a firm footing amongst our southern countrymen. Already the quality of our tea has been favourably reported upon from Home, and there can be no doubt that year by year improvements would be effected in the cultivation, preparation and packing of the article, and we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that whilst securing a paying price from these new fields, we shall be relieving the Home markets of their present plethora of stocks.

PROPOSED MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN CUBA AND CHINA.

We note by the Manila papers that the project of establishing a mail service between Cuba and China has been mooted in Spain. Something like a pledge has, if we are not mistaken, been given by the Government of Madrid to the Cubans that every effort shall be made to provide the Pearl of the Antilles with a good and efficient supply of labour, and to this end the emigration convention with China was concluded in 1877. Hitherto, however, all attempts to renew the emigration have failed, although guarantees of good treatment and perfect liberty for the emigrants have been offered, and in spite of the fact that a Chinese Consul-General has been stationed in Havana. The scheme to which the Spanish papers refer may possibly have been set on foot for the purpose of removing all objections on the part of the Chinese Government to the renewal of the emigration. The failure of the China and Peru mail line is not calculated to inspire much hope for the success of a mail service between China and Cuba ; but if the Spanish authorities can get the emigration of coolies sanctioned by the Government of Peking there is little doubt that a considerable traffic will soon spring up between the two countries, especially since Cuba can absorb an immense supply of Chinese labour and a large Chinese population in Cuba would naturally mean a large import of Chinese produce into that country.—*Daily Press.*

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OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 22ND MAY, 1880.

IMPORTED	MALWA. Chests.	MALWA. Weight.	PATNA. Chests.	PATNA. Weight.	BENARES. Chests.	BENARES. Weight.	PERSIAN. Chests.	PERSIAN. Weight
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	56	56.00	95	114.00	165	198.00	6	6.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	12	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	68	68.00	95	114.00	165	198.00	6	6.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	31	31.00	72	86.40	96	115.20	1	1.00

Description.	Chinkiang.		Wuhu.		Kinkiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Swatow.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Total.	
RE-EXPORTED.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght	Chts.	Wght.	Ch.	Wg. Pls.
Malwa	175	175.00	64	64.00	26	26.00	57	57 00	6½	6.50	21	21.00	62	62.00	143½	143.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	555	555.00
Patna	10	12.00	..	..	..	..	21	25.20	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	5	6.00	2	2.40	..	..	112	134.40	151	181.20
Benares	17	20.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	24.00
Persian	7	7.00	..	..	4	4.00	..	..	..	..	2	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13.00
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	209	214.40	64	64.00	30	30.00	78	82.20	6½	6.50	23	23.00	65	65.60	149½	150.70	2	2.40	..	..	112	134.40	739	773.20

COMMERCIAL.

OPIUM.—Receipts of Opium since last report	MALWA,	997½	Chests.	BENGAL,	415	Chests.
Stock on the 11th inst.	,,	4,870	,,	,,	2,066	,,
Total...	,,	5,867½	,,	Total... ,,	2,481	,,
Deliveries since the 11th inst.	,,	961½	,,	,,	610	,,
Present Stock	,,	4,906	,,	,,	1,871	,,
Against Stock same time last year	,,	2,208	,,	,,	2,386	,,
Increase	,,	2,698	,,	,, Decrease	515	,,

SILK.—We quote the following from Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.'s circular.—Another silk season has gone by with the customary periods of short lived excitement and lengthened depression that have so notably marked the course of the trade during the past four years. The European crop of 1879×80 has been generally acknowledged long before now to have been one of the worst on record, and the important speculation at this time last year seemed as fairly reasonable as that existing at the commencement of the season in 1876, when the mania for possessing some interest in the article pervaded almost everyone where the buying and selling of silk was carried on. Whether or no though speculators lost courage, or the badness of the times necessitated caution, the facts remain that the rush up of prices at home in May lasted barely a month, and that although a moderately consumptive range was arrived at in the autumn, and manufacturers were said to be well supplied with orders, the deliveries of Chinas especially showed no improvement, and the markets continued disappointing to the larger proportion of those interested.

Amongst the principal features of the season will be remembered the constant demand for coarse and yellow silks throughout, the latterly increasing values for low classed Szechuen and wild silk, and the augmentation of the direct trade in re-reels with America.

Our market here was opened on 30th May, 1879, at Tls. 475 (21s. 6d.) for No. 4 Tsatlee, it then gradually receded to Tls. 365 (16s. 1d.) at the commencement of October, when following an advance in Europe it sprung to Tls. 390 (17s. 5d.), and then with one or two periods of reaction prices have weakened by slow degrees until present quotations (Tls. 365=16s. 9d.) have been arrived at. The silkmen have had an unlucky time, several old hongs have been unable to weather the storm, and native speculators, including the Mandarin operator of 1878×79, have again burnt their fingers. The crop has not quite realised some estimates, total export adds up to 66,500 bales and there is a stock remaining probably here and inland of some 5,000 bales more.

Comparative figures of Export of yellow silks are :—

1879-1880.	1878-1879.	1877-1878.
Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
7,101	4,020.	1,372

The last settlements of old silks include :—"May-fong" and "Kin-fong" Elephant at Tls. 372½ and 357½ (17s. 1d. and 16s. 6d.); Red Peacock, Tls. 362½ (16s. 8d.); Magpie chop No. 3, at Tls. 345 (15s. 10d.); and common Kahings, at Tls. 300 *a* 305 (13s. 10d. *a* 14s. 2d.); some common rereels have changed hands at Tls. 320 *a* 340 (14s. 8d. *a* 15s. 7d.)

NEW SEASON.—With the exception of two or three days the weather has been most propitious during the hatching and rearing of the silkworms. The new crop is expected to be a large and good one, and brokers estimates say we shall get 80,000 bales for export. Musters will be placed on show in about a week or ten days.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 24th MAY, 1880.

PIECE GOODS.—After the unusually large business reported ten days since, the dull and dragging market, there has been lately, might have been expected; importers are still anxious to sell, as Exchange keeps up high, the Manchester market has again fallen, and China's political troubles are not yet over; with all this prices were decidedly weakening here, and another fall was not unlikely; on Saturday, however, came brighter news from the North, which will probably strengthen our market; it appears that the goods that went up to Tientsin are going off freely at fair rates, and as cheap freights are again promised to-day, it is likely that a quantity of Cotton goods will be sent up there. Best 8¼-lbs. Grey Shirtings, T-Cloths, White Shirtings and American goods are apparently what are wanted; the weak holders of American Drills and Sheetings have now succeeded in clearing off their stocks, by giving way still further in the prices, and the remaining stocks being firmer held, a stronger market is now likely. The River Ports are doing fairly well, but the demand for heavy Shirtings has slackened, and prices are weaker, owing to the preponderance of sellers over buyers. A large sale of Dutch Drills at a lower price has to be noted, and English are again dull. Although the exchange in Japan has improved considerably, prices are still below those ruling here, and consequently the expected demand for common 8¼-lbs. Shirtings, &c., has not arrived, and these goods are dull and declining in value. The Newchwang market is also again this season taking but few goods. Woollens are rather firmer on the whole, but Union Worsteds show no signs of improvement, and are hard to move.

The steamer *Orestes* has arrived from Liverpool, and steamer *Teucer* from London, but no mails have come during the week.

Grey Shirtings, 8¼-lbs.—Sales reported by importers are 41,000 pieces of Eagle X X at T1.77½, Hand and Branch (10,000 pieces) at T1.77, Gold Stamp at T1.76, Gold Tiger at T1.75, Pakwa at T1.70, Swan at T1.67½, Green Globe at T1.66½, Red Pheasant at T1.64, Steamer at T1.60, Two-Fish at T1.55, Two-Lion at T1.54, and Green Cock at T1.33.

Last week there was a weak market up to Saturday, prices were generally lower both at Auction and privately, and the best goods only held their own being wanted for the North and the River as well, whilst stocks of these kinds are now reduced; with the better news from Tientsin, it seems likely there will be firmer market this week. Common goods are lower.

7-lbs. and 6-lbs. are without change, prices nominal, whilst there has been no enquiry.

9.12 to 10-lbs.—Sales reported are 7,500 pieces Red Stamp at T2.40, Tae-ho Stag at T2.27½, Red Stag E F D at T2.20 and 2-Dragon at T2.15.

The demand fell off, and prices were decidedly lower, Chinese offering to re-sell even their last purchases at a loss.

T-Cloths, 7-lbs.—Sales are reported of 20,000 pieces of Mandarin at T1.47, Gold Dragon and Tae-ho Red Stag at T1.35, T T X X X at T1.32, Silver Dragon and Wild Man at T1.30, Steamer at T1.29, Butterfly, Gold Fish, and Sea Lion at T1.22½ to 1.23.

Prices are again lower by 1 to 2 candareens, the demand this time running on the better classes of Mexicans at the cheaper rates the best goods, together with common Mexicans, being neglected.

8-lbs.—Sales reported are 9,000 pieces of Mandarin at T1.67½, Silver Dragon at T1.60, Warrior at T1.45, and Dog at T1.43.

There has been a fair demand, and prices are firm, supplies not being excessive, whilst no common are still offering.

6-lbs. have not been wanted, and the few at Auction went lower.

White Shirtings.—Sales are 10,500 pieces of Een-yuen Eagle at T1.85 and Green Cock at T1.73½.

The demand has been limited and prices are decidedly lower, Chinese reselling their goods at a loss.

Drills.—Sales of English are 2,440 pieces of Warrior at T1.85, and Elephant at T1.83.

The market is weak, and goods are only saleable at lower rates. Of Dutch Drills, a sale of 11,310 pieces Gelderman's at T2.30 has to be noted, being a decline of 1 mace. American Drills have been dealt in to a fair extent, some 1,300 bales having changed hands at lower rates; at first 300 bales Pepperell were reported as booked at T2.85, but the rates immediately fell, and larger lots were offered at a reduction, eventually the holders who were pressing sales cleared out of their stock by selling about 900 bales more at T2.80, the Tientsin buyers being anxious to snap them up at that rate. 100 bales Massachussetts were also placed at T2.75.

Sheetings.—English have not been enquired for, but of American, 11,700 pieces Indian Head and 8,700 for Massachussetts were supposed to have been placed for cash at T2.95 and T2.85 respectively, less 1 %, and 1,250 pieces Eagle W at T2.47½; since then there has been some enquiry, but holders are firm, and the market has been strengthened by Importers buying back some of their goods sold before at high rates; apparently the Tientsin men want to buy for that market.

Of American heavy Shirtings, about 12,000 pieces have been sold, say Continental Man and Gun at T2.80, Nashua R at T2.70 to T2.75, Joss X X X at T2.72½ and 11½lbs., Cock at T2.60, which makes the market at least 5 candareens lower, with sellers at the rates.

Fancy Cottons.—Very little business has been reported, Turkey Red Cambrics and Velvets are lower at the Auctions, of Blue Twills, a sale of 500 pieces at T1.57½ is reported, and of 28in. Blue Handkerchiefs 2,000 doz. at T0.45.

Woollens.—Camlets began the week with a strong market, but the only improvement is in C P H, the best qualities being scarcer than common. Long Ells are steady and without change in value. Spanish Strips are firm, some colors having improved in value. Medium Cloth is very dull, and so are Figured and Plain Lustres, Crape Lastings, &c., whilst Lastings are firm and saleable.

AUCTIONS OF WOOLLENS.

Kin-Ming, 18th inst.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Lt. Gt.	Black.	Purple.	Green.	Orange.	Mauve.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Total Sales
Camlets C.P.H. p. pce. T	12.82/4	13.11/18	11.54	11.70.80	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...
Sales, pcs...	40	20	10	30	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	100
Long Ells C.P.H. p. pce. T	6.25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...
Sales, pcs...	120	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	120
Lasting, Lion per pce. T	......	......	......	......	10.70	......	......	......	......	......	...	...
Sales, pcs...	......	......	......	......	20	......	......	......	......	......	...	20
,, Elephant p. pce. T	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...
S. Stripes C.P.H. p. yd. T	0.60½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...
Sales, pcs...	24	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	24
E-wo, 19th inst.												
Camlets Dragon p. pce. T	No. 1	12.28/30	No. 2	Indigo @ 11.85/6		......	W. H./B.	Orange @ 12.37½		Scarlet @ 11.80		...
Sales, pcs...	......	50	......	......	50	......	......	......	70	......	...	170
,, W.C.D. p. pec. T	11.60	10.75	......	10.52½	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...
Sales, pcs...	30	50	......	10	Brown.	......	......	......	......	......	...	90
Long Ells H.D.B. p. pce. T	6.15	......	......	......	6.03	......	......	......	......	......	...	...
Sales, pcs...	40	......	......	......	20	......	......	......	......	......	...	60
Sp. Stripes ,, p. yd. T	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...
Sales, pcs...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...
Yuen-Fong, 20th inst.												
Camlets S.S.G. p. pcs. T	12.32½	11.25/7½	11.25	11.37½	11.30	......	11.37½	......	12.67½	......	...	...
Sales, pcs...	80	20	60	10	10	......	10	......	10	......	...	200
,, G.G. per pcs. T	12.52½/50	11.27½/30	11.27½/32½	11.47½	11.30	......	11.32½/5	13.00	......	......	...	...
Sales, pcs...	120	40	90	10	10	......	20	10	......	......	...	300
Long Ells ,, per pcs. T	6.24	5.94	6.21	......	......	......	6.19	......	......	......	...	...
Sales, pcs...	40	40	20	......	......	......	20	......	......	......	...	120
S. Stripes T.T.B. p. yd. T	0.58¾/9	0.55¼	0.57½	......	0.52		0.55	......	......	0.53		...
Sales, pcs...	66	12	30	......	6		6	......	......	6		126
Miscellaneous.												
Sp. Stripes, Horse p. yd. T	0.56.6/68	0.52.4/7	0.54.5/8	......	0.50.1/4	50.9/1.1	0.50.9/1¼	......	0.54.4/1	0.51.9/2	...	...
Sales, pcs...	144	30	84	......	† 18	* 24	‡ 30	......	¶ 18	12	...	360
Long Ells U.U. per pcs. T	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...
Sales, pcs...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...

† Half Indigo, Green and Ash. * Half White and Ash. ‡ Half Orange, Magenta and Ash. ¶ Half Brown.

Auction Sales of Cotton Goods— Total.

"*King Ming.*"—18th instant—

Grey Shirtings—8¼-lbs. Red Ram at T1.71—200 pcs.; Green Lion at T1.53—200 pcs.; Peacock at T1.30—200 pcs......... = 600 pcs.

"*Nie Kee.*"—19th instant—

	Clock, 2/2¾-lbs.	Dragon, 2.9-lbs.	Green Joss, 2¾-lbs	Joss, 2¾-lbs.	Fisherman, 2/3-lbs.	Beaver, 2/2¼-lbs.	Tea Pot, 3¼-lbs.	Fish, 2.9-lbs.	Sun, 2/2¼-lbs.	Total
Turkey Red Cambrics—	T1.18¾/23	—	—	—	T1.27/50½	—	T1.44¼	—	T1.22/28	
Sales, pcs.......	596	—	—	—	1,300	—	150	—	342	= 2,388 pcs.

Turkey Red T-Cloths—Jar 4.2-lbs. at T2.66¾ .... = 250 ,,

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"E-Wo."—19th instant—		
Turkey Red Cambrics—Gold Lion 1¾-lbs. at ₮1.14¼ to 1.15	=	140 pcs.
Grey Shirtings—S.6-lbs. Tiger at ₮1.67¾	=	50 ,,
"Yuen-fong."—20th instant—		
Grey Shirtings—8¼-lbs. Blue Man and Gun at ₮1.50¼—500 pcs.; House at ₮1.30½—1,000 pcs.; Two-Man at ₮1.30¼—500 pcs.; Lie Eagle at ₮1.29½ to 1.29¾—1,000 pcs.; Coolie at ₮1.51¼—500 pcs.; Heart at ₮1.70¼—500 pcs.	=	4,000 pcs.
7-lbs. Man and Gun at ₮1.23; Lighthouse at ₮1.21½ to 1.21¾	=	1,500 ,,
10-lbs. Man and Gun at ₮2.15½ to 2.15¾—500 pcs.; ditto 9.12-lbs. at ₮2.12¾ to 2.14½—1,000 pcs.	=	1,500 ,,
T-Cloths—7-lbs. Lighthouse at ₮1.19 to 1.19¼; Man and Gun No. 1 at ₮1.19¼ to 1.19½; Camel at ₮0.99; Woman (mildewed) at ₮0.91	=	2,550 ,,
6-lbs. House at ₮0.79½	=	500 ,,
Black Velvets—22-inch at ₮0.15.4	=	150 ,,
"T'seang-tae."—24th instant—		
Grey Shirtings—8¼-lbs. Red Pagoda at ₮1.68¼ to 1.68½—250 pcs.; Red Buffalo at ₮1.62—250 pcs.	=	500 pcs.
T-Cloths—7-lbs. TTXXX at ₮1.32; TTX at ₮1.25	=	750 ,,
Jeans—8-lbs. Red Dragon at ₮1.34 to 1.35¾	=	300 ,,
Blue Chintzes—₮1.07 to 1.09½	=	250 ,,
Sundry Auctions—		
Turkey Red Cambrics—Gold Dragon 2½ to 3-lbs. at ₮1.46¾ to 1.52¾; Sampan 2¾-lbs. at ₮1.40¾; Pagoda 2-lbs. at ₮1.24¾; Horseman 2-lbs. at ₮1.24½	=	1,000 pcs.
Chintzes—(Damaged) Stag at ₮1.10 to 1.11¾	=	500 ,,
Drills—Dutch (Damaged) Dragon at ₮2.40 to 2.54	=	180 ,,
Shirtings—American (Damaged) Cock at ₮2.25 to 2.55	=	100 ,,

Articles.		Quotations.		
Cotton Piece Goods.		*T.m.c.*		*T.m.c.*
G. E. Grey Shirtings—				
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs.	per piece	1.0.2	@	1.1.3
7-lbs.	,,	1.1.2	,,	1.4.5
8¼ to 8½-lbs.	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.7.7
Dewhurst XX ...nom.	,,	1.7.7½	,,	......
9 to 9½-lbs. ,,	,,	1.8.0	,,	1.9.0
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality	,,	1.8.9	,,	2.2.5
best quality	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.6.0
G. E. White Shirtings—				
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed	,,	1.5.0	,,	1.6.0
60 reed ...nom.	,,	1.5.5	,,	1.8.0
64 reed	,,	1.6.5	,,	1.8.5
64 reed best	,,	1.8.5	,,	1.9.5
66 to 72 reed	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0
best	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.7.0
American Drills—				
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs	,,	2.8.0	,,	2.8.5
American Jeans—				
30 yds. 30 in. 6¼ to 8-lbs.	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.4.0
American Sheetings—				
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best	,,	2.8.0	,,	2.9.5
English Drills—				
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs.	,,	1.8.5	,,	2.0.5
best ...nom.	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.6.5
English Jeans—				
30 yds. 30 in. 8-lbs.	,,	1.5.0	,,	1.9.0
English Sheetings—				
40 yds. 40 in. 14 *a* 16-lbs.	per piece	2.1.5	,,	2.3.0
Dutch Drills—				
30 in. 40 yds.	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.3.0
Dutch Jeans—				
30 in. 40 yds.	,,	1.6.0	,,	2.0.0
T-Cloths—				
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary,	per piece	0.8.0	,,	1.0.0
7-lbs. ,, ,, ,,	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.1.0
7-lbs. ,, Mexican	,,	1.1.3	,,	1.6.5
8 *a* 8¼-lbs. 36 in.	,,	1.4.5	,,	1.7.5
XX and best	,,	1.7.0	,,	1.9.0
Handkerchiefs, Blue, 28 in. to 32 in.	per doz.	0.4.3	,,	0.5.5
Brown, 28 in.,	,,	0.4.3	,,	0.4.5
Gentian Shirtings	per piece	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0
Brocades, White, 40 yds. 36 in., nom.	,,	1.9.0	,,	2.0.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.6.0
Damasks, Assorted, 40yds. 26 in., nom.	per piece	3.8.0	,,	4.0.0
Chintz, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in.	,,	1.0.5	,,	1.4.0
Blue	,,	1.1.3	,,	1.2.3
Brown ...nom.	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.3.5
Scarlet ...nom.	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.5.0
Turkey Reds, 24yds. 32in. 2 to 3-lbs..	,,	1.0.5	,,	1.6.0
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.1.5	,,	0.1.8
Velveteens, Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.1½	,,	0.1.3½
26 in.	,,	0.1.5½	,,	0.1.8
Muslins, 12 yds. 42 in.	per piece	0.6.0	,,	0.6.5
Dimities, 12 yds. 36 in.	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.0
41 in.	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.5.0
Yarn, Cotton, Nos. 28 *a* 32	per bale	85.0.0	,,	90.0.0
Spanish Stripes, Assorted	per yard	0.5.0	,,	0.5.8
Medium and Habit Cloths	,,	0.7.0	,,	1.0.5

Articles.		Quotations.		
Cotton Piece Goods.		*T.m.c.*		*T.m.e.*
Broad Cloth	per yard	1.2.5	,,	1.6.0
Camlets—				
English, *SS*, 59 yds. 31 in. Assorted.	per piece	11.0.0	@	12.1.0
Long Ells—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs.	per piece	5.6.0	,,	6.5.0
Assorted	,,	5.2.5	,,	6.2.5
Lastings, 30 yds. 31 in.	per piece	8.0.0	,,	11.5.0
Crape Lastings, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst.	,,	3.7.0	,,	7.0.0
,, Lustres, Assorted ...nom.	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.2.5
Orleans, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst.	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.6.0
Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black.	,, nom.	3.0.0	,,	3.3.0
Metals and Sundries.				
Japan Copper—Slabs	per picul	15.2.5	,,	16.0.0
,, Ore	,,	4.5.0	,,	14.8.0
Quicksilver	,,	46.0.0	,,	47.0.0
Tin Plates—14 × 10	per box	4.8.0	,,	5.0.0
Steel	per picul	3.2.0	,,	3.4.0
Bamboo	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.5.0
Tin, Fong Hing	,,	21.5.0	,,	......
Quang-dia	,,	20.5.0	,,	......
Fok Chok	,,	21.0.0	,,	......
Hoop Iron	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.6.0
Pig Iron	per ton	16.0.0	,,	18.0.0
Iron Wire, Nos. 11 *a* 14	per picul	4.3.0	,,	......
,, ,, 11 *a* 21	,,	4.4.0	,,	......
,, ,, 15 *a* 25	,,	5.2.0	,,	5.6.0
Iron—Nail Rod—				
Dawes' Best	per picul	2.0.0	,,	2.0.5
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	,,	2.0.0	,,	......
M.M. Crown	,,	1.9.5	,,	......
Belgian	,,	1.7.0	,,	1.7.5
Flat and Round	,, nom.	2.2.0	,,	2.4.0
Do. Belgian	,,	1.7.0	,,	1.7.5
Lead, common brands	per picul	4.2.5	,,	4.4.0
L B	,,	4.4.0	,,	4.4.5
Sugar—Black, common	per picul	2.9.0	,,	3.3.0
,, Formosa	,,	3.3.0	,,	3.6.0
White, No. 1	,,	6.5.0	,,	6.7.0
,, No. 2	,,	6.2.0	,,	6.3.0
,, No. 3	,,	5.4.0	,,	5.7.0
Candy	,,	8.2.5	,,	8.8.0
Pepper—Black	,,	7.7.0	,,	7.5.0
White	,,	6.5.0	,,	12.0.0
Rattans—Common	per picul	2.2.0	,,	2.6.0
Good to fine	,,	3.0.0	,,	4.0.0
Best	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.0.0
Sapan Wood—				
3 pieces to the picul	per picul	2.3.0	,,	2.5.0
6 & 7 ,, ,, & inf.	,,	1.5.0	,,	1.7.0
Sandalwood, South Sea	,,	9.5.0	,,	10.7.5
Timor	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
Malabar	,,	16.0.0	,,	19.5.0
Window Glass—				
Large	per box	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
Small	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.7.0
Kerosene—Devoe's	per case	1.3.0	,,	1.3.2½
Cotton—Shanghai	per picul	10.4.0	,,	15.8.0
Flint Stones	,,	0.4.0	,,	0.5.5

Metals.—The market for Iron continues to fall, and a sale of Belgian Nail Rods was made at ₮1.70 for 100 tons. Bar Iron changing hands at the same rate. Lead is dull, with scarcely anything doing, small sales being made at ₮4.45 for L.B., and ₮4.40 for French. Tin Plates are lower again, being down to ₮4.80 now.

At Auction to-day, 2,000 bundles Belgian Iron sold at ₮1.74 and also 160 piculs Flat at ₮1.67, 4,000 bundles Cleveland at ₮1.86 to ₮1.87½, 250 boxes Steel at ₮3.37½.

Kerosene Oil,—The market was demoralised by an Auction sale at ₮1.24, but has since recovered again, sales to have been made at ₮1.30 to 1.32, and hard cargo is held for these rates.

Freights.—*Batavia*, British barque, 367 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, 15 lay days, $3.25 per ton of coal; *Nouveau Mondelli*, British barque, 384 tons, Newchwang to Kobe, 18 lay days, $0.28 per picul; *Charley*, British barque, 359 tons, Shanghai to Nicolaiefsk, private terms; *Mary Whitridge*, American ship, 862 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, 23 lay days, $2.75 per ton of coal; *Flintshire*, British steamer, 1,237 tons, same voyage, despatch, $2.50 per ton of coal; *Strathleven*, British steamer, 1,588 tons, Nagasaki to Hongkong, despatch, $2.60 per ton of coal; *Sestos*, British steamer, 755 tons, Shanghai to Canton, despatch, 1 mace 5 cand. per picul; thence to New York, private terms; *Oscar Vidal*, British brig, 299 tons, Shanghai to Tientsin, despatch, $1,800.00 in full; *Mount Lebanon*, British schooner, 530 tons, Nagasaki to Vladivostock 2 voyages, 50 lay days, $6,300.00 in full; *Benjamin Aymar*, American barque, 517 tons, Newchwang to Kobe, 18 lay days, $0.30 per picul.

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COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

May 25th, 1880.

Arrivals :—(Since our last report)—May 18th, British barque *Garstang*, from Albany ; 19th, British steamer *Orestes*, from Liverpool, &c. ; 23rd, British barque *Madura*, from Sydney ; 24th, British steamer *Teucer*, from London, &c. ; British ship *Stoelfield*, from Antwerp.

Departures :—(Since our last report)—May 20th, M.M. Co.'s steamer *Peiho*, with French mail, &c. ; 21st, British steamer *Antenor*, for London viâ Foochow ; 23rd, British steamer *Glencoe* (from Hankow with tea), for London.

The P. & O. mail steamer *Thibet* takes about 300 bales of Silk.

Exchange.—On London, Telegraphic Transfers, 5s. 2½d. to 5s. 2§d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5s. 3½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 3§d. to 5s. 4d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 4d. On Paris, Bank, 6.59 ; Private, 6.76. On India, Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 313 to 314. Calcutta Bank, demand, Rs. 313 to 314. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27 per cent. disct. Private, 15 days' sight, 27½ per cent. disct. Bullion, Gold Bars, Peking, Shanghai Tls. 186.00 per bar of 10 Tls. Shanghai weight. Bar Silver, Shanghai Tls. 111.15 per 100 taels Canton weight. Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 73.375 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,485 per tael.

SHARES.

Shanghai, 25th May, 1880.

Business has been very dull, and we do not look for much improvement until the money market is easier.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—No transactions reported. Shares might be placed in small lots at 57% premium. Holders ask 60% premium.

China Coast Steam Navigation Co.—Shares can be procured at par, but there is no demand at present.

Pootung Dock Co.—Business is reported at $86.

Shanghai Gas Co.—Business has been done at $135.

North-China Insurance Co.—One or two shares have changed hands at $1,075.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—An interim dividend of $160 per share, and a first Bonus of 25% on contributions for last year, were paid on the 10th instant. Offers of $1,350 have been made for shares, and this we quote as the nominal rate, ex dividend.

Yang-tsze Insurance Association.—Business is reported at $720.

Chinese Insurance Co.—Shares have been placed at $300 and exchange 73.

Hongkong and China Fire Insurance Cos.—There is no change to report in these stocks.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1878.—One or two lots have been placed at $512½. Offers of $510 have been refused.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	Position per Last Report.			Last Dividend, &c.		Cash Quotations.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Share-holders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.
Bank.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	$125	$125	$1,500,000	$25,451.20	31 Dec. 79	* £1	17 Feb. 80	57% premium.
Steamer Companies.									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	$100	$0.50	.....	.....	31 Dec. 79	Return of T.3½ on capital.	9 April 80	Tls. 5 nominal.
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	$100	$100	$74,464.81	$24,135.84	31 Dec. 79	+ 6 %	26 Mar. 80	100
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	900	$100	$100	.....	.....	.....	2 %	26 Jan. 80	125
China Shipowners' Association	1,000	$100	$100	.....	.....	.....	1st year	.....	.....
Docks.									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	$500	$500	.....	$2,397.85	31 Dec. 79	* 2 %	12 Jan. 80	230 ex div.
Pootung Dock Co.	950	$100	$100	.. ...	$752.03	31 Dec. 79	* 5 %	13 Jan. 80	86
Gas.									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	$100	$100	$20,669.59	.....	31 Dec. 79	* 5 %	19 Jan. 80	135
Compagnie du Gaz	500	$100	$100	$8,356.06	$9.51	31 Dec. 79	* 6 %	20 Feb. 80	141
Insurance (Marine.)									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	$500	$343,049.26	$60,878.32	30 Apl. 79	18 %	31 July 79	1,450
North-China Ins. Co.,	1,000	$2,000	$600	$150,000.00	$234,674.91	31 Dec. 79	$75	22 April 80	1,075
Union In. Society of Canton	500	$2,500	$500	$317,527.73	$83,769,45	31 Dec. 78	+ $160	10 May 80	1,350
Yangtsze Insurance Association	1,200	$350	$350	$448,114.71	$45,154.02	31 Dec. 79	* 5 %	23 April 80	720
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	$1,000	$200	$100,378.44	$2,880.22	31 Dec. 79	* 6 %	9 Jan. 80	300
Insurance (Fire.)									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	$1,000	$200	$701,842.00	$222,282.72	31 Dec. 79	+$43 p. sh.	3 Mar. 80	830
China Fire In. Co., Limited	4,000	$500	$100	$368,267.00	$90,585.66	31 Dec. 79	+ 12 %	4 Mar. 80	230
Miscellaneous.									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	$100	$100	$15,000	$2,220.63	31 Dec. 79	* 7 %	10 Mar. 80	150

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1872	$ 28,700.00	$ 100.00	8 %	30th April & 31st Oct.	nominal.
Do. 1873	$ 21,000.00	$ 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	,,
Do. 1875	$ 42,800.00	$ 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	$105
Do. 1878	$ 24,000.00	$ 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	nominal.
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	$ 17,000.00	$ 25.00	,,	30th June.	$ 15
Do. Preference do.	$ 5,362.50	$ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	$ 20 nom.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£109½
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£105½
Do. do. 1878	$ 1,949,500	$ 500	8 %	April and October.	$512½

* For half-year. † For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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Agents—WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., and J. LLEWELLYN & Co., Shanghai.

26my-80 35 May 27th, 1879.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families
Of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Most digestible. Contains the
Highest amount of nourishment
In the most convenient form.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle.
Sweet and wholesome in itself,
Entirely free from Beet-root Sugar,
The bane of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
More closely resembles
Healthy Mother's Milk
Than any other kind of Food.

A THOROUGHLY COOKED FOOD,
Always ready for use.
Saving Mothers and Nurses
Much time and trouble.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS
Contains all the elements
Necessary for the Growth,
Health and Vigour of the Child.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and sold by all Chemists.

o-a-f alt 4se-80 5

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S Ess. White Rose—Wood Violet—and Stephanotis. Gold Medal Eau de Cologne—Lavender Water.

Prize Medals—London, Paris, Vienna, Cordova, Lima, Philadelphia, Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, *Old Bond-street, London.*

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

(1) alt. 26my 33 May 27th, 1879.

READ
THE
CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

YEARLY—*Dollars* 6; Postage and Packing free.

This seems to be a very readable periodical.—*North-China Herald.*

A very neat and ably-conducted Magazine, styled the *Calcutta Magazine*, edited by Mr. Owen Aratoon, a gentleman of well-known literary talent.—*The Straits Times.*

DARLINGTON & Co.,
General Agents.
49, *Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, India.*

Sole Agents in India, Burmah, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and China. tf

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns,
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,
And every description of Sporting Ammunition.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.
o-a-f 46 10th Oct., 1879.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

26

Health for a Shilling,

BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your *Liver* be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your *Stomach* be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your *Blood* impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS
(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
May 17	Yung-ching	Chi str	661	Wallace	Tientsin	May 14	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 17	Hae-san	Chi str	574	Marsden	Foochow	... 16	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 18	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	... 17	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 18	Appin	Br str	394	Anderson	Nagasaki	... 16	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 18	Kiang-piau	Chi str	879	Simmons	Hankow	... 16	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 18	Fatchoy	Br str	113	Holland	Hankow	.. —	do	G. McBain
... 18	Garstang	Br bq	301	Yarnall	Albany	Feb 27	Sandalwood	Forrester, Lavers and Co
... 18	Kwa Hsing	Chi str		Andersen	Cruise			
... 18	Wenchow	Br str	560	Shaw	Newchwang	May 15	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 18	Yangtsze	Br str	782	Herrmann	Hongkong	... 14	do	Siemssen and Co
... 19	Tunsin	Br str	610	Hampshire	Ningpo	... 18	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 19	Orestes	Br str	1323	Webster	Liverpool, &c.	... 17	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 19	Craiglands	Br str	709	Smith	Nagasaki	... 17	Coals	Jardine, Matheson & Co

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